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Men Arrested In School Case Are Arraigned

Brown and Carroll Plead Not Guilty; Released in $5000 Bail

Boston Today—*also sees* — Franchise League show how sliding scale would have saved Worcester electric consumers 11½ per cent last year—Rotch clarify delay in WPA Christmas pay checks—Snow and lower temperatures follow holiday — Harvard pleased with $500,000 Lamont grant.

Schools—Two Men Arrested Plead Not Guilty

Voluntarily surrendering to District Attorney William J. Foley, Robert T. Brown and Frederick T. Carroll, indicted Monday on four counts in connection with the current investigation of Boston's school affairs, pleaded not guilty this morning. They were arraigned before Judge John F. Gibbs and each released on $5000 bonds.

Although warrants had been issued for their arrest immediately after the indictments were voted by the Grand Jury, District Attorney Foley accepted promises of the men that they would surrender this morning, and so permitted them to spend Christmas Day at home. Both men have children.

Around Pemberton Square Courthouse today rumors were running fast that more indictments are in the offing, but the Grand Jury stood adjourned until Monday. It was reported that the District Attorney would talk with a Boston judge today, obtaining his version of stories reputedly related by Prof. Joseph F. Wagner and others to the effect that the professor was told by the judge that he could have the superintendency of music by paying $2000.

Both Brown and Carroll were indicted on four charges. Two were for conspiracy, one involved nine counts of alleged larceny, and one on four counts of soliciting to give bribes.

* * *

From rumors first voiced last fall by City Councillor Clement A. Norton, the school committee caldron of graft and corruption charges has this week come to a swirling boil. Item after item of rumored malfeasance has leaked out from one source or another, making the work of newspapermen covering the story very trying.

Names of prominent officials and others have been bandied about for weeks, and details of stories have been common gossip in pressrooms, but the ever active law of libel has compelled circumspect treatment.

The investigation began with a check of reports that a substitute schoolteacher had called a meeting seeking $50 each from other teachers on the substitutes' list. This money, it was reported, was to be turned over to a friend of a school committee member and was to insure limiting the number of names on the list, thus guaranteeing more frequent employment for those fortunate enough to be listed. Other charges involved the alleged attempted sale of choice teaching positions and the offering of contracts for plans for schoolhouses to an architect offering a split.

Light Rates—Sliding Scale Gets Indorsement

Governor Curley in his 1934 inaugural message favored the sliding scale system of public utility rate making, gas and electricity. The case was weakened by lack of concrete proof of possible savings it would provide for Massachusetts consumers. Today the Public Franchise League produced that proof.

In a memorandum sent to the special commission studying the sliding scale plan, the league pointed to a possible 11½ per cent saving for Worcester Electric Light Company customers had the system been employed in 1934.

The league revealed that during 1932, 1933, and 1934 the company paid $9,480,000 in dividends on a total capital investment of $4,058,232, an average annual dividend of 19.5 per cent. A $2,250,000 surplus was also accumulated. Excessive rates were pointed out as making this possible.

The report continued, in part:

"If the rates of the company in 1934 had been computed upon the money actually invested in the company by its stockholders, the domestic and commercial consumers would have received an annual reduction from the actual 1934 rate of 11 per cent . . . the company would still have earned 12 per cent upon the invested capital.

". . . If any sliding scale is to be recommended, it should be so designed that the rates . . . will permit the company to earn enough to assure sufficient service to the public, and to permit the payment in dividends of a fair return upon the money invested in the business by the stockholders—but no more."

Public Franchise League's new device for municipally-owned power plants: Page 5.

WPA—Check Writing Machine Holds Up Pay

It was hard today to sift political rumor from fact in reports of WPA workers not receiving checks in time

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Army Air Chief

Maj. Gen. Oscar Westover

Westover Follows Foulois as Chief Of Army Air Corps

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26 (AP) — Brig. Gen. Oscar Westover has been made chief of the Army Air Corps, to succeed Maj. Gen. Benjamin D. Foulois, whose method of aircraft purchases evoked congressional demands for his resignation.

The appointment was announced Tuesday by President Roosevelt, on recommendation of Secretary Dern, along with the elevation of two other officers to important posts in the army's high command and the promotions of five others.

Brig. Gen. Edgar T. Conley, acting adjutant general, was named adjutant general to succeed Maj. Gen. James F. McKinley, who retired last October.

Col. Walter L. Reed was appointed inspector general, succeeding Maj. Gen. John F. Preston, whose four-year term in that post recently expired.

These officers, with General Westover, are given the rank of major general.

Promoted to major generals of the line were Brig. Gen. Andrew Moses, on duty in the office of the chief of staff, and Brig. Gen. William E. Cole, commanding the second coast artillery district, New York.

Colonels Duncan K. Major, on duty with the War Department general staff; Walter C. Sweeney, commanding the thirty-eighth infantry at Fort Douglas, Utah, and Edwin S. Hartshorn, in charge of reserve affairs in the chief of staff's office, were advanced to brigadier generals of the line.

Borah Leaders Say They Have 200 Delegates

Say They Have That Many to Start Convention—Campaign 'Shapes Up'

Congress Plans Laid

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26 — Final political plans are being rounded into shape by three groups in the capital today, for the new session of Congress next week.

The President has prepared next to final drafts of budget and annual messages for Congress. These, it is hoped, will set the tempo for the session. Reports coming to him indicate it will be difficult to limit the scope and duration of Congress, as had been hoped.

Speaker Joseph W. Byrns has been holding conferences with various leaders including Representative William B. Bankhead (D) of Alabama, majority floor leader of the House, laying out plans for the coming session.

Conservative opponents of the Administration are making final plans to offer the nation a "new deal alternative" in the coming Congress. The American Liberty League is out with a 12-point alternative program today.

Claim 200 Borah Delegates

The strategy committee of Senator William E. Borah's presidential campaign is canvassing "Borah delegates" to the Cleveland convention of the Republicans, next June. One estimate put forth by Borah supporters is that he will have 200 delegates at the start.

With these separate arrangements going on to make the coming session a lively one, Mr. Charles L. McNary (R) of Oregon and Minority Leader of the Senate, fixed Jan. 4 for his party to meet in the upper chamber and chart its course for the session. Representative Bertrand H. Snell (R) of New York, Minority Leader in the House, will fix a date at about the same time, it is expected, for a like purpose.

Seek New, New Deal

With the approaching election, Roosevelt opponents have every incentive to attempt to take the offensive in the new session.

What they are trying to unite upon now is a practical answer to one question—what is a practical alternative to the New Deal, to offer the nation?

The Liberty League's 12-point program enunciated today, is similar in many respects to the one proposed under the so-called "American system" platform put forth last month by the National Association of Manufacturers, at the Congress of American Industry" in New York.

Unfortunately for the conservative Republicans, there are indications that the proposals will be repudiated by Senator Borah, who has nailed the flag "down with monopoly" to his mast. Monopoly is not mentioned either by the Liberty League or by the manufacturers.

With the Literary Digest 10,000,-

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Democratic Leaders Discuss Program

© Harris & Ewing — William B. Bankhead — Joseph W. Byrns

Alabama Representative, Majority Leader of the House, and Speaker of the House Talk Over the Situation. Mr. Bankhead Recently Returned to Washington, Has Picked Up the Reins and Is Eager for the Opening of Congress

Japanese Blame Chinese Students For Assassination

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI, Dec. 26—Evidence of the rapid growth of underground movements, comparable to the Nihilism of Tsarist days, is seen in the succession of events during the past few hours, including the assassination of Tang Yu-jen, the extension of the student agitation, the bomb explosion near the Japanese landing party's headquarters.

The last instance is evidently not significant, involving injury to a Chinese rag picker, who accidentally gained possession of and exploded the primitive affair. The origin of the bomb is unknown, but that it temporarily agitated both Japanese and Chinese is typical of such happenings, which are increasingly frequent and disconcerting.

Pro-Japanese Attacked

The assassination is being treated by the Japanese as virtually aimed at them, due to Tang's friendship to Japan, similar to that of Wang Ching-wei, whose bedside he had just visited.

Tang was Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs under the premiership of Wang Ching-wei, whose assassination was attempted Nov. 1, during a meeting of the Kuomintang. The former premier remains in serious condition. Tang resigned his post following the resignation of Wang, who was also Foreign Minister, being named Vice-Minister for Railways. He served the Chinese Government as one of the negotiators in the recent Sino-Japanese conversations. He had just arrrived from Nanking where he had been conferring with the Japanese military attaché, Major-Gen. Rensuke Isogai.

Japanese newspapers unite in pointing to the fact that "only members of the so-called pro-Japanese group are made victims of attack," in the words of the Shanghai Nippo, which calls for "a cleansing of the Augean Stables of Chinese politics to expose those responsible for the outrages" lest assassinations should deter statesmen from assuming the post of Foreign Minister.

1200 Wouldn't Be Halted

Although 1300 students returned after traveling by train as far as Quinsan, where the locomotive was disabled, 1200 youths and girls reached Wusih driving their own locomotive, filling the boiler by using pails, sending advance guards afoot to clear away stones and to repair the rails, frustrating the railway authorities' efforts to check them. School and civil officials are exerting their utmost efforts peacefully to persuade them to return. The outstanding feature of the entire student outbreak is the determination of officials to prevent violence through manhandling by police and soldiery, which in the past had caused nationwide flare-ups.

SHANGHAI, Dec. 26 (AP)—Martial law was declared throughout Shanghai and Nanking today and severe military restrictions were imposed on Hankow after the assassination last night of Vice-Minister of Chinese Railways Tang Yu-jen.

Gen. Wu Teh-chen, Mayor of Greater Shanghai, has established military control over areas in which students are centering their agitation against North China autonomy in an effort to crush the movement in this vicinity.

Rumors in Chinese circles here credited the nation's demonstrating students with possible responsibility for the assassination of Tang as a further effort to register their dissatisfaction with the present state of Sino-Japanese affairs and their opposition to North China autonomy.

The students, thousands of whom seized Shanghai's North Railway station, clashed with police and agitated for a strong stand against Japan and the northern separatist movement before setting out for Nanking in the commandeered train, persisted in their efforts to reach the capital. There, they intended to present their demands for opposition to the North China autonomy to Central Government officials.

The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Thursday, Dec. 26

Border Clash—Manchoukuo Voices Threat

Tokyo (AP) — A fresh conflict was reported to have arisen on the frontier between Japanese-advised Manchoukuo and Soviet-influenced Outer Mongolia. A dispatch to the newspaper Asahi from Hsinking, capital of Manchoukuo, said that two clashes on Tuesday between Japanese-Manchoukuoan and Outer Mongolian detachments resulted fatally to one Manchoukuoan and caused the wounding of three Japanese. The Outer Mongolian forces were believed by the Japanese to have suffered heavy casualties.

This was the second serious incident within a week in this area which both Manchoukuo and Outer Mongolia claim. Recriminations were loud after the first skirmish, with Manchoukuo saying: "If such lawlessness is repeated, Manchoukuo will take drastic action, and the responsibility for any consequences will belong to Outer Mongolia." This clash of words and border patrols, however, is not now generally expected to become extremely serious.

Living—Costs Rise Four-Tenths of 1 P. C.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington — The Department of Commerce cost of living index rose four tenths of 1 per cent in the third quarter of this year. The index now stands at 80.5 as compared with 100 for the years 1923-25.

Living costs are now 8.4 per cent above the depression bottom recorded in June, 1933.

Mediterranean—Britain Shifts Battleships

London — Two British battleships in the Mediterranean are understood to be returning to Britain for repairs, the Associated Press reports. They may not be replaced.

Gibraltar — The British battleship Ramilles was ordered here from the eastern Mediterranean. When it arrives on Jan. 1, the Renown will leave here for Malta and Alexandria.

Paris — Unofficial first reports of the Cabinet meeting on military support for Britain indicated these developments:

1. M. Herriot is said to have been assured by Premier Laval that League obligations will be fulfilled; including the provision for mutual military aid to any sanctionist nation which is attacked.
2. Observers claim that mutual assistance would require mobilization only after Italy committed a desperate act, and not before.
3. Premier Laval will continue his peacemaking efforts at Geneva.

Tomorrow the storm breaks in the Chamber of Deputies, where the Premier will face open debate on foreign policy.

In Ethiopia—Negus Asks Prayers for Peace

Addis Ababa (AP) — Emperor Haile Selassie radioed this message to the United States: ". . . Our people, whose peaceful pastoral lives are founded upon that of the gentle peacemaker, pray that they may soon be delivered from the horrors of war.

"I pray for America and all great Christian nations to join in that prayer, that the precious principles of peace, . . . may again be restored to a distracted world."

Meanwhile, an Italian plane was reported brought down at Daggah Bur, and the aviator decapitated.

Asmara, Eritrea — Three men adjudged to be Ethiopian spies by a court martial were sentenced to be shot. Nine others received prison sentences ranging from one to 16 years.

A skirmish between an Ethiopian band and Danakil warriors on the eastern part of the front resulted in five Ethiopians killed and six wounded, according to Italian estimates.

Soviet—Jan. 1 Ruble Stabilization Causes Dismay

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Moscow — The Soviet Government advanced to Jan. 1 the stabilization of the paper ruble at approximately five rubles to the dollar. Thereafter, it was simultaneously announced, remittances in foreign currency are payable only in paper rubles at the new official rate. Apparently foreign residents are affected as well as Soviet citizens—the only exceptions being tourists and foreigners leaving the country.

The dismayed foreign contingent, drawing salaries from abroad, is confronted with astonishing prices, unless some adjustment is made: the cheapest meat discoverable, 50 cents a pound; cheapest men's suit, $50; cheapest shoes, $12; black bread, 9 cents a pound; garaging rate for a Ford, $60 a month; oranges, 90 cents each. These prices are comparable only with the lowest grades elsewhere.

Until Feb. 1, purchases may be made in foreign money at the Torgsin stores, where prices are somewhat closer to world prices—for example, inferior rice is 12 cents a pound.

Two conclusions are suggested by these prices: Either the stabilization rate is unrelated to economic realties, or retail trade here will be kept thoroughly cut off from normal exterior trade influences by government control.

Quake—Heavy Loss Reported in China

Chengtu, Szechuan Province, China (AP) — Authorities said it was impossible to determine yet the exact extent of the earthquake damage in southern Szechuan on Dec. 18, because of shattered communications and the remoteness of the afflicted area, but expressed belief the number of fatalities probably would mount to the thousands.

Chinese advices said certain villages and forts of the primitive Lolo tribes people, perched near mountain tops for protection from attack, were precipitated into the valleys. The upheaval also wrought strange changes in the landscape, the advices saying a mountain was split open by a one-mile gash in one place, while landslides dammed rivers and formed lakes in other places. The Upper Yangtse River suddenly dropped five feet in level when its tributary, the Kinsha River, was cut off abruptly.

Neutrality—Peace Workers Draft Law

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington — A tentative draft for a new American neutrality law descended on Washington with the impressive backing of 30 national peace organizations. Its terms came as a compromise between Senators

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Philippines Army Plan Raises Acute Question

Problems of the New Philippines
Fourth of Six Articles

By Erwin D. Canham

Chief of the Washington Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor, who as a guest of the Philippine Government, attended the Inauguration of the Philippine Commonwealth.

Have the Filipinos the political maturity to manage self-government? Will the commonwealth regime under President Quezon stand up? Or will it decline into a form of military dictatorship, based upon the new army which he and Gen. Douglas MacArthur announce their intention of building? What are the internal political problems of the islands?

To the first of these questions, the answer seems to depend upon what you expect. The Filipinos, it must always be remembered, are of Malay stock, with a little Chinese and Spanish, and they live in the tropics. They have an amount of popular education which is surprisingly high for the Orient, but it is overlaid upon those basic facts.

Small Middle Class

Moreover, their middle class is relatively small except such as depend directly and indirectly upon the Government, which is a bad sign for responsible democracy. Being an agrarian people, they are under a similar handicap, for it is a truism of political science that democracies thrive best in industrial or mixed economies.

In addition, the "politico" group is large, and exceedingly adept at the great game. Not only are the leaders in Manila of a highly developed political type, but the chief men scattered through the towns and barrios are well-informed, alert, and delight in all the twists and turns of political life.

Politics in the Hinterlands

I saw some such men during my flight to Mindanao, particularly the presidente of a tiny barrio, who may be taken as not altogether unrepresentative. This man, with whom we dined and spent the evening, was as sharp as a whip, well-read in American publications, an adroit local politician and, incidentally, an outspoken opponent of Philippine independence!

From him, and many others, I gathered the impression that people out in the provinces drift along on the independence tide, vote for Quezon and his group, because of sentiment, tradition, impetus, inertia, emotion, and a widespread and very efficient machine of practical politics.

Large Voting Percentage

The percentage of registered voters is 1,704,095 out of a population of 13,099,405 and of them 873,021 voted in the constitutional convention election of 1934, while in the independence plebiscite of May, last,

(Continued on Page 13, Column 1)

Hull Leads Honor Roll Of Americans for 1935

NEW YORK, Dec. 26 (AP)—Secretary of State Cordell Hull leads off the 1935 honor roll of "Americans who deserve the applause of their countrymen," published by The Nation, a weekly journal of affairs.

The citation for the cabinet member reads:

"For doing all in his power to enforce the existing neutrality act in such a way as to prevent our rendering aid to an aggressor, and for his tireless attacks on existing trade barriers."

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New Neutrality Plan Asks Wide Embargo Power for President

National Peace Conference Drafts Stringent Proposals Calling for Supplementary Treaty to Bolster Pact of Paris

Tentative Program Provides Compensation For Losses Sustained by American Industry

Executive Authority to Name Aggressor With Consent of Congress Advocated—Rigid Curbs of Shipping and Travel Sought by Dr. Shotwell

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 26—The first of a series of proposals which will be presented to Congress for a new American neutrality act to succeed the one which will expire on Feb. 29 next was made public here today by the National Peace Conference's neutrality committee, of which Dr. James T. Shotwell is chairman.

The proposal implements strongly the Pact of Paris, and, while it was put forward as a study of neutrality legislation to serve as a basis of discussion out of which a new act may be evolved, it would, if adopted, serve to range the United States alongside the powers signatory to the Briand-Kellogg treaty outlawing war, which Dr. Shotwell is said in informed circles to have inspired in his talks with Aristide Briand.

Specific Proposals

The Shotwell committee measure is based in part on present legislation, but in some respects goes much further and is more specific. It was seen as hinging on Sections 1 and 7 of its general provisions, the first declaring that it should be the policy of the United States "in accordance with its obligations under the Pact of Paris, to settle all international disputes by pacific means and for that purpose to co-operate with all other parties to that treaty."

Provision for lifting an embargo on an attacked state is contained in Section 7, which provides that "if the President shall find that one or more of the belligerent countries was attacked in contravention of the provisions of the Pact of Paris, and if such finding is concurred in by a majority of the other nonbelligerent countries parties to the said pact, he should so advise the Congress, and, with its consent, he may revoke the embargo proclamations issued under this act in respect to such country or countries so attacked." These provisions were seen as affording the strongest kind of support of the new order in international society which would outlaw war and enforce through sanctions the amicable settlement of disputes between countries, thus substituting law for armed conflict.

Compensation to Industry

Another feature of the proposal is that it would provide compensation for losses to American manufacturers and dealers who suffer pecuniary damages from a ban on the shipment of munitions and supplies to a belligerent. These losses would, according to its provisions, be "borne by the people of the United States as a part of the cost of avoiding the involvement of the United States in war." It would close the door on all shipments of war material to all belligerents, or to a neutral port or place where they might be transshipped or used by a nation at war, and it would give the President discretionary power to extend the embargo so that it would embrace any goods a belligerent might require for the prosecution of a war, meanwhile placing a ban on loans and credits of all kinds to nations and individuals acting for or on behalf of nations at war.

Shipping Supervised

Strictest supervision of shipping is provided in the proposed measure to prevent the movement of war supplies by sea in contravention of the act, the committee thus trying to avoid a repetition, in case of foreign war, of the sinking by a belligerent of American ships. It provides that it shall be unlawful for any American vessel to carry any articles or commodities enumerated in any proclamation the President may issue banning sales and shipments under the act. Violators shall be subject to a fine of not more than $10,000 or imprisonment for not more than five years or both, and, in addition, the vessel violating the embargo, together with her equipment, fittings and cargo, shall be forfeited to the United States.

The President also would be authorized at his discretion to declare it unlawful for a citizen of the United States to travel as a passenger aboard a vessel of a belligerent nation or aboard any vessel, whether American or foreign, which is proceeding to or through war zones. Likewise he may order American vessels to stay out of such danger zones and prohibit clearance from any port which can be reached only by passing through such an area. These areas, however, must be definitely described and delimited by the President.

Transfer of Registry

Transfer of vessels under American registry to foreign registry would be prohibited without first obtaining the approval of the United States Shipping Board. Strong safeguards, following the general lines of the House Joint Resolution No. 386, are provided to safeguard the American flag against use by belligerents.

The draft provides that the provisions of the measure would be separable, so that if a part of it should be held invalid, the remainder of the act would not be affected thereby. Administration of the measure would be under the

(Continued on Page 7, Column 7)

Permanent Auto Plates Approved For Connecticut

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., Dec. 26—Beginning March 1, 1937, Connecticut-registered automobiles will carry permanent number plates.

Michael A. Connor, motor vehicles commissioner, has finally secured permission from the State Board of Finance and Control to make the change, and given $65,000 to spend for aluminum, of which the plates will be manufactured.

Each year small insert plates carrying the numerals of the year will be issued. Motorists will fit these to the markers on their cars. A saving in the cost of making the plates is the commissioner's chief object. Aside from that, he says, many automobile owners will be glad to keep the same number year after year.

So far as the commissioner knows Connecticut is the first state to adopt the plan. He has had inquiries from several other motor vehicle departments about it.

Plates for next year "are already in the cellar," the commisioner said. They will be issued as usual, but they will be the last of the old-style markers.

The State now pays $60,000 a year for plates, $12,000 for postage to mail them out and $6000 more for envelopes. A large part of this expense will be saved once the new plan is in operation. In addition less clerical help will be needed, the Commissioner believes.

Low-Rent Housing Project Proposed For Freeport, Maine

PORTLAND, Maine, Dec. 26 (AP)—Plans for a low rental housing project in Freeport, near here, to accommodate up to 1000 shoe workers, were outlined today by Israel Bernstein, counsel for the Lenox Shoe Company of Freeport.

Officials of the company said there was a lack of housing facilities for its workers.

Mr. Bernstein said an option on 22 acres of land had been taken and architects' plans for a model village were being rushed to completion. The project, costing $100,000 to $200,000, he said, would be laid before the Federal Rural Resettlement Administration in Washington.

The shoe company operates three factories in Freeport. Increases in the number of its employees developed the housing shortage, Mr. Bernstein said.

Conferences of company officials with George M. Williamson, Federal Housing Administrator for Maine, led to a decision to seek federal aid in the project.

Boom in Hat Trade Hits Water Supply

DANBURY, Conn., Dec. 26 (AP)—A serious water shortage which threatened to affect the city's principal industry, the manufacture of hats, faced Danbury today.

Residents and owners of manufacturing plants have been notified to conserve water in every way, owing to the low level of the city's five reservoirs.

Officials blamed sub-normal rainfall and the increased use of water due to overtime work in the factories for the shortage.

Arrangements have been made to lay an emergency pipeline from Margerie Reservoir, not yet connected with the city system, to increase the supply.

Sales Tax on Trial

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—Suit has been instituted in the Wake County Superior Court here to test North Carolina's right to impose a sales tax on automobiles bought outside of the State. Whatever may be the local decision, the case will be carried on through the higher courts, in order to make a definite determination on the subject. The sales tax has become a gubernatorial campaign issue.

Co-operatives Build Up Confidence in Quality

Consumer Co-operation
Third of Six Wednesday Articles

By Bertram Fowler
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The beginning of the co-operative movement sprung really from the desire of the Rochdale Pioneers to set up standards for those commodities which they purchased. This has remained one of the important phases in co-operative development all over the world.

The poor weavers of Rochdale, in common with the working classes throughout England, were being exploited by producers and distributors mainly interested in swelling the profits on their merchandise. The weavers had been buying flour, mixed with china clay to make it appear whiter. Sugar and salt were weighed with various fillers. Other adulterations were being foisted upon them. To them the co-operative movement was a system whereby the consumer could set his own standards of quality in the commodities used and sold.

Brands Now a Guarantee

Today, the co-operative brand throughout Great Britain means that the commodity bearing it meets with those standards laid down by the consumer. This holds true in Switzerland and the Scandinavian countries where co-operation is fast assuming the scope of a definite economic system.

In Sweden perhaps the most important work of the co-operatives was their effect on trust-fixed and controlled prices. But fully as important was the setting up of consumer standards.

The co-operative stores in Sweden are among the smartest in the country. The co-operative packing plants, dairies, bakeries and factories are models of their kind. The same holds true in Finland and Denmark.

Co-operatives Set Our Standards

The co-operative movement came to the United States to find producer-control of standards of quality the rule in the economic order. Various pure food and drug acts had been passed. But always against stubborn resistance. The story of attempts to set up standards by political action are much the same in whatever country the attempt was made.

The co-operative way, which is purely economic in its action, works directly and cannot be blocked by producer opposition. The consumer sets up his own standards and then proceeds to enforce them through his own co-operative organization.

The story of the big co-operative oil blending plants in the Middle West illustrates the way in which co-operators do this. The blending plant in Indianapolis, for example, lays down strict specifications that the blenders must meet.

Oil Companies Protested

The Indiana co-operators twice were able to have bills brought before the Indiana Legislature calling for the printing of specifications on all containers of commercial lubricating oil. The measures were opposed by the commercial oil interests. The first bill was defeated. The second bill passed both Houses and was then placed in a committee from which it never emerged.

Here the private oil interests wished to continue the selling of oil by brand rather than by specification. The co-operative movement throughout the West continues to sell its oil on a specification basis. The co-ops view the oil blenders as simply agents of the consumers hired to blend an oil to meet the consumers' need.

Cheap Goods Are So Branded

By propaganda and education the co-operative movement is spreading the doctrine of display of Society of Automotive Engineers' specifications to tell the consumer exactly what he is getting. In meeting the demands of those individuals accustomed to buying low-priced products, the co-operatives have made some highly interesting moves. Certain sections of the consumers demand a cheap oil.

To meet this demand the co-operative blenders put out a cheap product. But when selling this to the consumer they make no extensive claims for the product. Indeed, they say frankly to the consumer:

"You asked for a cheap oil. Here it is. The specifications are there to tell you exactly what it is. We do not recommend it. But since you called for it, we produced it for you."

Some Producers Follow Suit

The same practice is followed by some manufacturers to an extent. But in the case of the co-operatives it is a fixed and basic policy.

In the gasoline trade most companies carry a low grade "gas" for those patrons who demand it. Most of them simply sell it under a different brand name, and in some few instances make claims similar to those they made for the better grades.

The co-operatives sell their high grade of gasoline from pumps bearing the "co-op" symbol. Side by side with the co-operative pumps are those which are marked "competitive gas." In this case the co-operative manager is instructed to tell his patrons frankly that it is a low-grade "gas" put out to meet the low prices.

Get Fertilizer to Order

The same story holds true in fertilizer. Indiana and Ohio farmers today completely control the huge fertilizer plant from which they get their supplies. This plant turns out fertilizer according to formulas laid down for them by the consumers. The "co-op" brand means to these farmers that the fertilizer they are buying was put up specifically to meet their needs.

A few years ago the Eastern States Farmers Exchange of Springfield, Mass., bought its own feed mills in Buffalo. The same manager who worked for the private company now works for the co-operative. When asked the difference between working for a profit-making company and for a co-operative, this man answered:

Permanent Feed Formulas

"When I worked for the profit-making company we were manufacturing for a price. To meet that price requirement we had to change our formulas every time there was a fluctuation in the prices of the various grains. With the co-operative we use those formulas which have been given to us by the consumers. We keep that quality constant and allow the price to fluctuate with the price of materials."

As the movement of co-operation in America has grown from a few hundred thousand members a few years ago to 6500 consumer co-operatives with 2,000,000 members at present, this method of open formulas and specifications has been carried into more and more commodity fields. The big co-operative grocery wholesale at Superior, Wis., is working through its educational department in its own field to change the attitude of its members to require more than a mere label on a can or package.

Cut Prices Hurt Quality

The co-operatives believe that competition in itself is not a guarantor of quality. The manufacturer putting out a good product, they contend, is sometimes forced to shave prices to meet competition, sacrificing quality up to a certain point. Then if the competitor cuts quality while he continues to stress quality in advertising, the first manufacturer is forced to do the same, in order to reduce his price to meet the competition.

Especially during the depression years when sweatshop manufacture increased, the conscientious merchant and manufacturer were placed at a serious disadvantage. NRA resulted in the attempt to meet this serious condition, but the co-operatives contend that the NRA failed to achieve the desired adjustment. The co-operatives, through direct economic control, seek to separate the question of quality from that of competitive price.

Building up Confidence

Lubricating oil, stock feed, fertilizer and groceries handled by the various co-operatives are gradually building up in the thoughts of the consumers a confidence in the brand as representing a fixed standard of quality.

After handling several brands of tires, the co-operators decided to bring out their own tire. They approached one of the big rubber companies in Akron, Ohio, laid down the specifications for their tire and commissioned it to manufacture the "cop-op" product.

Today the "co-op" tires are increasing sales month by month. Already half of the output of the Akron plant is the "co-op" product. Back of the increasing sales is the growing confidence in the "co-op" trade mark which the consumer feels represents definite specifications laid down by his own organization in which he shares the control.

Challenges Private Brands

It is on this basis that the co-operatives feel that their brands constitute a direct challenge to the brands of private manufacturers.

In the same manner, the co-operatives are now bringing out their own brand of automobile batteries. They are distributing a line of "co-op" farm machinery and farm supplies manufactured for them in the same way.

It is because of these things that the co-operative movement in the United States is laying the foundations for something new on the economic scene—consumer control of standards. The change touches fundamentals. It is producing a new motivation for industry. It enjoys the freedom from the quality-reducing dangers of excessive price competition.

Avoids Some Monopoly Dangers

Yet it avoids, through consumer control, some of the major dangers of monopoly. Moreover, it tends to bring down prices by eliminating excessive middleman profits and simplifying the machinery of distribution.

Industry, the co-operatives feel, cannot escape the implications that accompany the new philosophy. For years the American public has been listening to a campaign of publicity, propaganda and advertising all calculated to make them conscious of quality. Now, the consumers feel they are ensuring themselves of quality through economic organization and action. The co-operative unit is controlled by its consumer members. That control follows through to production. In this fact lies their challenge to the present design of industry.

Tax Collections Set Record in San Diego

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

San Diego, Calif.

A RECORD for payment of personal property taxes was recorded here by Assessor James Hervey Johnson, who announced that 99.592 per cent of the taxes had been collected.

A total of $429,203.82 was collected, leaving a balance of only $1762.16 still unpaid. Of the 35,835 accounts, all but 135 have been collected, the assessor said. The all-time record was clearly indication of returning better times, the assessor said.

Borah Leaders Say They Have 200 Delegates

(Continued from Page 1)

000-voter poll showing widespread dissatisfaction over the nation to current New Deal policies, Roosevelt opponents feel that if they could unite on a practical New Deal alternative they could take the first big step toward election victory.

Senator Borah's independent course, however, is making this difficult. He carries his opposition to the conservatives to the point where he is making his campaign for "liberalism" largely to defeat them.

He will make no concession from his previous views on financial matters, in which he has leaned toward easy money and inflation, and he is vigorously assertive against eastern conservative domination of the Republican Party and against Mr. Hoover.

Aims at New Deal

It is doubtful if Senator Borah would agree with more than one or two, at most, of the planks put forward today by the Liberty League. Theoretically, the League does not take sides as between parties. But actually, all its guns have been aimed at the New Deal.

As an example of its intensive activity, it has got out three handouts since Dec. 23 despite the usual holiday lull—one a speech by Jouett Shouse, its president; another a Christmas Day comment on the abolition of the NRA; a third, its 12-point program.

Boiled down, the following is the alternative to the New Deal which the League proposes that the country should adopt. Undoubtedly it strikes a responsive chord in many of the regular Republicans:

Would Cut Expenses

1. Budget—Should be balanced by cutting expenditures.
2. Relief—Should be cut to a "moderation appropriation" for direct relief.
3. Public Works — End "boondoggling" and work relief; retain moderate public works.
4. Taxation—Burden should be eased on business, home and individual.
5. Monetary Policies—Inflation opposed, as well as "political control" over banking.
6. Government and Business—NIRA should lapse; economic planning should be defeated; the Wagner Labor Act and Bituminous Coal Act should be amended or repealed; competition with business should end.

Curb on TVA

7. Public Utilities—"Death sentence" should be repealed; TVA should be curbed.
8. Social Security—Law should be studied further, and amended.
9. Agriculture—AAA should be "completely revised"; domestic use of farm products increased and foreign markets expanded.
10. Reciprocal Tariffs — Congress should regain veto power over tariffs.
11. Executive usurpation is denounced.
12. Constitution should be preserved.

Borah's Course in Doubt

Outside of the last couple of items, it is doubtful how many of these proposals Senator Borah would accept. Except for NRA, which he opposed from the start, Senator Borah voted for many of the measures now denounced by the League.

The alternative to the New Deal offered the country by the National Association of Manufacturers is similar in many respects to the League's, but goes further. Instead of asking a review of the Social Security Act, for example, its committee recommended outright repeal. It took a stronger stand also on the tariff, and various specific acts.

It is between views as wide apart as Senator Borah's and these of the Liberty League and the business world, that the Republican opposition to Mr. Roosevelt must soon choose.

Rail Problem Solved By Judge and Governor

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Dec. 26 (AP)—Now it may be told.

Judge C. A. Leedy Jr. of the Missouri Supreme Court bought an electric train as a Christmas present for his small son. To keep the secret he had it delivered to his chambers.

One day last week Governor Guy B. Park called on the Judge and was directed to his inner office.

There on the floor—furniture shoved back to make room for the tracks—the jurist was assembling the train.

"Maybe I had better help," suggested the Governor.

Joining Judge Leedy on the floor, Governor Park helped with the tinkering and piloting for an hour and a half—until the train was pronounced O. K.

Governor Opposes Session

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—There will be no special session of the North Carolina legislature this winter unless Gov. J. C. B. Ehringhaus changes his mind. Pressure is being brought to bear on the executive to assemble the lawmakers for passing social security legislation. On the other hand, the Governor thinks the 1935 enabling act will permit this State's proper participation in federal funds. Liquor and the sales tax would also bob up at the session.

The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Continued from Page 1

Nye and Clark, who want all trade embargoed from all belligerents, and the Roosevelt group, which wants authority to embargo trade with an aggressor only, and continue to supply the nations upholding the Pact of Paris and the League Covenant.

The peace organizations' plan would permit a one-sided embargo only when:

1. League nations have agreed on who is the aggressor.
2. Congress consents.

With the present temporary neutrality law expiring Feb. 29, a major legislative struggle is shaping up between the various groups of opinion.

Shanghai—Pro-Japanese Official Slain

Shanghai — Tang Yu-jen, Chinese Vice-Minister of Railways, was assassinated in the French part of the International Settlement by two unidentified persons, apparently Chinese, who escaped, the Associated Press reports. He had been widely accused of leaning toward Japan in his many activities connected with the North China crisis, and the shooting was at once interpreted as a political crime. He was a subordinate of former Premier Wang who was also accused of pro-Japanese leanings and was injured in an attempted assassination Nov. 1.

This city, already partially under martial law as a result of unrelenting student riots, was at once in a ferment. The Japanese military attache, Major General Isogai predicted a serious straining of relations between the two countries. Japanese and international police were doubled and Japanese tanks stood guard at strategic points. Students continued to fluant their massed demonstrations under the eyes of the authorities, both here and in other key Chinese cities. At Nanking the railroad station, occupied three days ago by a student mob, was still in a state of siege with soldiers and barbed wire surrounding it and railway traffic blocked.

Japanese blame students for killing: Page 1.

Collision—Good German Record Broken

Gross Heringen, Ger. — Germany's only major railway tragedy in seven years cost 36 lives in this Thuringian town, where a local train and the Berlin-Basel express collided, the Associated Press reports. Germany's railroads are government-owned and operated, and have had a very low accident record in recent years. They carried more than 1,300,000,000 passengers last year.

Clipper—Riding Wind Toward Alameda

Honolulu (AP) — The Philippine Clipper rode a strong tailwind over the Pacific toward Alameda, Calif., on the last lap of her first round trip to Manila. Radio reports from the giant airmail carrier said everything was "going along nicely." The flying boat left here yesterday at 11:07 p. m. E. S. T., after being forced to return from a previous start because of spark plug trouble.

Further Exodus Of Americans To England Feared

NEW YORK, Dec. 26 (AP)—Robert Daru, formerly special counsel to the Senate Committee on Racketeering, today foresaw an exodus of other prominent persons similar to that of Col. Charles A. Lindbergh and his family before public opinion is aroused to the elimination of the gangster.

Mr. Daru, at present chairman of the Federal Bar Association's committee on racketeering, issued his statement while Colonel and Mrs. Lindbergh and their three-year-old son, Jon, were aboard a freighter seeking a haven abroad from kidnap threats.

"The fact that Colonel Lindbergh has left the United States for the reasons indicated," Mr. Daru said, "does not indicate that we have made no progress whatever in the suppression of crime. The fact is some progress has been made. . . .

"However, it must still be admitted, and it is disgraceful to have to admit it, that the United States remains the happy hunting ground of the racketeer. No complete solution for the problem will be possible unless public opinion becomes so aroused that drastic steps will be acceptable. . . .

"Colonel Lindbergh's dramatic departure will not in itself bring such realization.

"Many more prominent persons will undobtedly seek peace and safety in other countries, before there will be a sufficient change in public opinion."

Reformation of the American people rather than passing new anti-crime laws is thoroughly essential by Senator George W. Norris (R) Nebraska, to forestall departures from the United States such as that of the Lindberghs.

Senator Norris, a member of the Senate Judiciary Committee, which in recent Congresses has bolstered the kidnaping and firearms laws, looked upon the decision of the Lindberghs to live in England as a "sad commentary upon our whole national makeup."

"I don't believe any more stringent laws would do any good," he told an interviewer. "What we need is a complete reformation of the people."

James P. Hornaday Had Notable Career In U. S. Journalism

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26—When James P. Hornaday, dean of Washington newspaper correspondents who passed away on Dec. 24, ended his fiftieth year in the business, President Roosevelt said to him before all his colleagues:

"I want to shake hands. I think the finest and the truest thing I can say is that you are a gentleman of the press."

Walking away from the press conference where this happened, Mr. Hornaday said to a colleague, with semihumorous sincerity: "You know, when he called for me to come forward, I began to think over everything I had written for the last few weeks. I thought he was going to call me down!"

Such modesty, coupled with Mr. Hornaday's unwavering but wise tolerance, made for him a unique place in the nation's journalism, and caused all his friends to agree with President Roosevelt's words: "Dean of White House correspondents, he had through long years faithfully chronicled national events, not less admired for his talents as a newspaper man than he was beloved because of the beauty and strength of his personal character.

"There was—there is—among Washington newspapermen no gentler, truer soul than 'Jim' Hornaday. We shall long remember him . . . and be thankful that we were permitted to know him and love him."

Mr. Hornaday had covered the White House during every administration since the turn of the century.

Mr. Hornaday helped found the National Press Club, and was a long-time member and past president of the famous Gridiron Club. As Washington correspondent, he had followed and chronicled every outstanding political event of his country for over a third of a century. His career began as a Hoosier schoolmaster, in Hendricks County, Indiana, from 1882 to 1884. Then he entered newspaper work, and in 1889 joined the Indianapolis News staff, was state political writer, city editor, and finally Washington correspondent.

Of his three sons and daughter, Hilton P. is financial editor of the Buffalo Evening News, and Mary J. is a member of the Washington Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor. Of Mr. Hornaday's two other sons, Fred E. is with the American Forestry Association, in Washington, and James H. is in business in Swarthmore and Philadelphia, Penna. Mr. Hornaday was a member of Fourth Church of Christ, Scientist, Washington, D. C., and of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

Penguins Steal Show At Stokowski Concert

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 26—The most formal attire in evidence at the Philadelphia Orchestra's Christmas concert for children this year, was the neat black and white of three penguins who scurried about the stage to the delight of the children and the amusement of the musicians.

On this particular occasion Mr. Stokowski chose to play the first movement of Saint-Saëns' "Carnival of the Animals." Before long he came to the point where bass instruments imitated lions' roars. Walking off stage Mr. Stokowski returned in a moment with a cub in each hand.

After this animals followed at quick intervals. There was an ostrich and a lively kangaroo. Then came the penguins. After them appeared, in person, a boat-billed heron, a tortoise, a llama, a kingfisher, a swan, a donkey and a duck hawk.

High Churchmen Favor Episcopal Union With Rome

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 26—Twenty-nine high churchmen of the Protestant Episcopal Church are out today with a pamphlet scoring Protestantism as having failed and urging unity between the Episcopal and Roman Catholic churches. They recall that "two Lambeth conferences have asserted that we cannot think of a union of Christendom without Rome, nor can a Catholic Christian contemplate any other issue."

Pleading for an "open mind," the high churchmen declare that in none of the official formularies of the Anglican communion are they committed to a position of ecclesiastical isolation.

"The only reference to the Roman See appears in a document which is not canonically or dogmatically binding upon us," their pronouncement says. "In one of the 'articles' it is stated that 'the church of Rome hath erred.'

Prayers for Reunion

"It is to the point to note that even this statement is qualified by the preceding phrase, but it would require too much space to expound this 'article' and get at its true meaning. It must suffice here to point out that not only prayer, but actual negotiations have been made, and are being made, looking toward reunion with the Church of Jerusalem, Alexandria and Antioch, without a protesting voice being heard.

"If we may look forward to reunion with these ancient patriachal sees—with which we severed communion more than 900 years ago—why not with the Patriarchal and Apostolic see of Rome?

"Never has it been of greater importance that all Christians everywhere should be united. For Christian civilization is threatened as never before.

In Russia and Mexico

"We see in red Russia an attempted overthrow of all religion, with the Government frankly avowing its intentions. We see Mexico following the Russian example as fast and as far as it can. In Spain, the situation is at least disquieting, and in Germany, the Christian position is precarious. There is a design, open in some countries, secret in others, to break down all belief in God and the Church and to destroy all civilization and moral codes."

The high churchmen declare that to this end the youth of every land is being "trained in thousands."

Protestanism is held chiefly to blame for this, and is "bankrupt ethically, culturally, morally and religiously," they assert.

Lack of Youth in Churches

"The utter futility of the Protestant position is more and more apparent and it is probable that the fiasco of prohibition, for 20 years the mainstay of American Protestantism, has delivered the coup de grace," the declaration continues. "Protestant churches are attended by fewer people each year and by those who are middle-aged or old, rather than by the members of the rising generation . . ."

The high churchmen declare that as Anglicans, they are "rooted deep in Catholicism," but "have been tarred, especially in this country, with the Protestant brush."

The declaration is got out by the Church Unity Octave Council, with offices at 90 Fifth Avenue.

The Rt. Rev. William T. Manning, Protestant Episcopal Bishop in this diocese, refused to comment on the declaration.

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Monterey	San Pedro, Jan. 9	Jan. 4, 4:00 pm	Jan. 4, 7:30 pm

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Youth of China Stands At Political Crossroads

PEIPING—Aside from official repression, another factor which has had a subduing influence upon Chinese students is the realization on the part of a thoughtful minority that something more constructive than the shouting of slogans is needed if the country is to be put on its feet.

The blow which the Japanese army struck in Manchuria in 1931 released among the schools and colleges of China a tide of patriotic fervor which found expression in all sorts of activity ranging from demonstrations and parades to the organization of inspection committees for enforcing an anti-Japanese boycott. It led to the concentration at Nanking of protesting groups of students from all over China to petition for resistance to Japan and even for a declaration of war. The recent student riots in Peiping are the to-be-expected repercussion following the reports of new Japanese aggressions in North China.

Long-Term Problems

This clamor for immediate action against the aggressor had been replaced to some extent by recognition of the fact that China's problems are long-term ones which superficial activities of this kind will not solve.

"We must study hard," say these students "and then when we graduate we will get a chance to try to improve conditions."

One of the tragic aspects of the situation is the fact that many students find it extremely difficult, however, to get a chance to work effectively in society. In former days it was possible for them to gain experience in social work because they were encouraged by the Kuomintang leaders to carry on propaganda work and popular education among the masses. These channels have now been closed to them for fear of arousing Japanese hostility and unless a student has influential relatives he may seek in vain for a satisfactory position after graduation. This tends to make him more receptive to Communist propaganda promising a reorganization of society and the abolition of nepotism.

"Subcolonial Status"

With the average student, dissatisfaction with present poltical conditions in China, both internal and external, is still very keen. Internally, he resents the heavy-handed repression and absence of security; externally, he is mortified by the decline in China's international prestige to what, borrowing a phrase from the writings of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, he calls "subcolonial status."

Among the more politically minded, underground activities are carried on by small but compactly organized groups despite the official ban. Communist nuclei are to be found in most universities and, though small as to numbers, probably have the most effective organization.

Next in influence, across a dividing line which is not always very clear, come the anti-Japanese societies, which still exist sub rosa in a number of colleges, especially those with a large enrollment of Manchurian students.

Blue Shirt Spies

Owing to the espionage system which is said to have been established in all educational institutions under the direction of the so-called Blue Shirts, a semi-official organization operating along Fascist lines and allegedly under the direction of the Kuomintang headquarters in Nanking, students now find it difficult to distinguish between friend and foe. This fear of spies in the camp has cut the nerve of student activity, causing most groups to restrict themselves to a trusted inner circle.

In one way or another, educators feel, widespread discontent still exists. Due to the absence of any proper channel for public expression of opinion, the younger generation in China tend to feel that the burden of finding a remedy for the country's ills rests upon their shoulders. Even schoolboys of 14 or 15 display a prematurely serious interest in politics.

Apart from such perennial life problems as marriage and the business of making a living, Chinese students are trying to grope their way to stability through a fog of conflicting thought on social and political questions. In education as well as in the field of social reconstruction they feel that most of the methods so far imported from Western countries have failed to gear-in with China's peculiar needs.

Communism, Fascism, Nationalism—which offers the best way out for China? The students find themselves at the crossroads with no hint as to the right direction in which to turn. Deprived of normal opportunities for free discussion, the Chinese adolescent mind faces the future in a state of acute and painful tension.

This is the last of two special articles on the Chinese student movement.

French Fiery Cross Mobilizes

Agence de la Presse Moderne

Typical of Recent Gatherings Near Paris

More Than 40,000 Gathered Suddenly and Without Warning in the Vicinity of Paris to Listen to Colonel de la Rocque, Leader of the Croix de Feu

Henri Manuel

Col. François de la Rocque
Head of Powerful Croix de Feu in France

Political Leagues in France Center of Storm in Chamber

Patriotic Purposes Are Stressed by Deputy Before Chamber

For

As expressed in debate in the French Chamber by Jean Ybarnegaray, Deputy and General Counselor for Basses-Pyrénées.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS—It seems to me that this debate may be summed up as an attempt to accuse the Croix de Feu and their chief, Col. de la Rocque, of Fascism. Now, I am a member of the Croix de Feu and a close friend of their chief. First of all I want to explode the legend that has been systematically built up around Colonel de la Rocque. He has been represented as a seditious person, as an enemy of the regime; it has been said that members of his association constitute private militias who are prepared for a coup d'état or for civil war, under the orders of some financial power or some dictatorial plot.

It is my duty to proclaim here what I know to be the truth: Colonel de la Rocque is neither a factious man nor an enemy of the regime. If indeed he was such as he is represented to be, his hundreds of thousands of men would be grouped together on a basic lie; but those who know him cannot deny his absolute integrity and his truthfulness.

What Leader Said

Shall I read you some of his declarations?

"We do not want to attack the Republic, but we want a clean Republic."

"We want to re-valorize this land of France without dangerous adventure but also without undue timidity."

"In a country like ours, the state cannot assume a totalitarian form, therefore the very principle of Fascist constitutions is absent from our political credo and tendencies."

And here is another quotation:

"France will have to choose between revolution and reconciliation. For years the Croix de Feu have been preparing themselves for the role of leader and guardian which in such circumstances is the lot of the victors."

Listen to what Colonel de la Rocque said on Nov. 23, 1934: "Let us drop futile discussions about 'coups de force' and let us be ready to serve."

And on Nov. 2, 1935, he said: "The Chief maintains any personally ambitious aim is treason."

Seeks to Represent the People

Furthermore the adversaries of the regime, the Royalist leaders of the Action Française, do not spare him their reproaches and their sarcasm. The enemies of the regime, the inciters to disorder, the lovers of adventure will not find him by their side. To penetrate into the hearts of the people, and to become a majority of the nation in order to be able to enforce the right, this is his aim.

He is accused of being the prisoner of financial oligarchies. A greater mistake could not be made. He is poor and free. The fact that he is poor constitutes his greatest strength. Those who believe the Croix de Feu bow before financial oligarchies would receive a shock if they knew what the Croix de Feu do for the masses: 192,000 free meals were distributed by them in Paris during the past three months. Social welfare is the program of the Croix de Feu.

Colonel de la Rocque is criticized as being neither a good orator or a lyric writer. But this country is rotting from being in the hands of good orators and lyric writers. Colonel de la Rocque has other virtues. They explain how this man could in two years recruit such a formidable army. The word army surprises you? I will explain its use later, but I wish to draw your attention to the fact that 700,000 men ready to do anything that may be asked of them are grouped around Colonel de la Rocque.

Two proposals confront the Croix de Feu, the disarmament or the dissolution of the leagues. I cannot place them on the same plane, for I consider the dissolution as inoperative and hypocritical, whereas disarmament seems to be the basic solution. And I maintain that if the disarmament of all individuals and of all leagues can result from this debate, the problem of political tranquillity will be solved.

Military Training Held Prime Objection to Fascist Groups

Against

(As expressed in debate in the French Chamber by Henri Guernut, Radical Socialist Deputy.)

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS—It is my intention to denounce the factious leagues. Which leagues and why? By factious leagues I mean the Action Française, the Solidarité Française, the Francistes, and the Jeunesses Patriotes. And the most famous of them all, the Croix de Feu.

Why do we denounce them? Because of their organization. Because of their arms. Because of their provocations. . . . And also because of their aim, avowed or unavowed, of destroying by violence the parliamentary and republican regime.

The organization of these leagues is very special. The chief is not elected, he is named. He is surrounded by a carefully selected staff and commands a graduated hierarchy of officers, noncommissioned officers and soldiers, each of these grades being subordinated to the grade immediately above it by that which constitutes the main strength of armies: strict discipline. There is no discussion. The chief orders, the others obey.

Military Formation

When they appear in public it is more often than not in military formations, in columns of four, six, or thirty deep, keeping time, preceded by advance guards and followed by rear guards. Some wear partial military uniforms, berets, basques, or, following the new fashion, shirts of a certain color. They march behind banners, with insignia. They are divided into militarized units, mobile groups, squads and centuries. A few of these units are motorized: motorcycles, motorcars, char-à-bancs and lorries. At Algiers members arrived at the Croix de Feu meeting by plane.

Naturally these young men are trained in military exercises. I have here a photograph which shows the Francistes practicing shooting in three rows: the first row lying down, the second kneeling, and the third standing, under the instruction of an Italian Fascist chief!

One Army Enough

I think that I have proved, without exaggerating, that these so-called associations, are in reality military formations existing in addition to the regular army, of which they are the counterpart. But, in a civilized society there should be but one army, that of the nation. As for these armies in caricature, these armed militias trained for civil war, they belong not to civilization but to barbarism. That is why we denounce them, that is why we condemn them, that is why we ask for their eventual dissolution.

Their arms. That they are armed, is I think a fact which nobody doubts. I think that after the tragic shooting at Limoges no one doubts that they possess arms, that they practice with them and that they use them. They have arms because they admit it and even proclaim it. They have some because arms are found in their pockets when by chance, they are arrested and searched; because arms are found in their cars when, carelessly, they are inspected; because arms are found in their domiciles when by chance these are visited. They have arms because, failing an incurious police, private citizens found arms in their lorries at Houilles, at Noisy and in Paris.

What Police Say

They have arms since a man whose integrity cannot be impeached, M. Riou, secretary of the syndicate of personnel at police headquarters, in an article not well enough known by the Government, proves their existence and denounces their danger: ". . . In asking the Government, to which we have never measured our devotion, to disarm the leagues, we are not thinking only of our own security but also of that of the régime!"

Now for the provocations of the Leagues and their hostilities to the régime: they threaten, jostle and even strike honest citizens with bludgeons because they do not salute Colonel de la Rocque, who happens to be passing, with enough respect.

A few weeks ago 140 deputies and senators signed a correct and courteous manifesto asking the League of Nations to accomplish its duty. M. Maurras (of the Action Française), publishes the names of the 140, and adds: "We ask those good Frenchmen who follow us to make a note of the names of the 140 assassins of peace which we list above. I advise our friends to cut this list out and to put it carefully in the safest corner of their pocket book. It will only be fair, when mobilization orders come, that these 140 should be the first to pay."

The Solidarité Française does not wish to be left out of it: "All the adherents of the Solidarité Française, all patriots must carefully keep these lists of names and addresses so as to know at what doors they must knock when the hour comes, and it must fatally come."

Plan to Seize Power

All this is done with one precise aim, which they confess: to overthrow by means of violence the established régime, take power by force, and by force inaugurate a new regime. This is not true? Here are a few texts. Speech of M. Gravis, chief of the 16th Paris section of the Croix de Feu: "It took Mussolini three years to organize his march on Rome. It took Hitler seven years to become Chancellor of the Reich. The Croix de Feu movement is two years old. It means to seize power and to keep it in order to re-establish France's honor." Leaving out the re-establishment of honor—which makes one smile—the whole program of the Croix de Feu is in these words: seizing power in imitation of Hitler and Mussolini, their masters.

But I would like to let M. de la Rocque speak for himself: "In barely a few weeks time our ideas will be in power . . . we will sweep away parliamentarism, I swear to you." (Speech made at Chartres.) "We will put rotten parliamentarism on holiday for a while."

Naturally Jean Renaud (Solidarité Française) speaks in the same tone: "We are ready to take the reins of government." "We envisage, by means of force if necessary, the suppression of l'Humanité (Communist organ), of the Common Front, and the expulsion from France of free-masonry. . . . Not a single leader of a patriotic league believes, at the present time, that it is possible to avoid civil war in France. There will certainly be fighting."

Civil War Envisioned

And it is in order to prepare for this fighting, for this civil war, that exercises and mobilization maneuvers are actually being multiplied. It is for that the troops are constantly on the "qui-vive." That is why they are called twice, three times, four times a week to meetings where they are excited and fanaticized, hented and doped. The treasonous plot is certain, it is flagrant, it is blindingly clear.

None of those who have been brought before the High Court for treason during the last 50 years had done a tenth as much.

Will you countenance military formations which mimic the army in a country where there should be but one army, the National Army? Will you accept the arming of individuals and groups in a country where the state alone should be armed? Will you accept these provocations to murder and disorder? Will you accept the development, in the open, of a permanent plot against the regime which the country has freely given itself? There can be no doubt. Either one is "for" or "against." One must say either "yes" or "no."

As for us, we say "no!"

British King Voices Hopes of Peace In Christmas Message

By the Canadian Press

SANDRINGHAM, Eng., Dec. 26—Following is the text of the speech broadcast throughout the British Empire yesterday by King George:

"I wish you all, my dear friends, a happy Christmas. I have been deeply touched by the greetings which in the last few minutes have reached me from all parts of the empire. Let me in response send each of you a greeting from myself. My words will be very simple but spoken from my heart on this festival of Christmas.

"The year that is passing—the twenty-fifth since my accession—has been to me most memorable. It called forth a spontaneous offering of loyalty and, may I say, of love which the Queen and I can never forget.

"How could I fail to note in all the rejoicing not merely respect for the throne but a warm and generous remembrance of the man himself who, may God help him, has been placed upon it.

"It is this personal link between me and my people which I value more than I can say. It binds us together in all our common joys and sorrows, as when this year you showed your happiness in the marriage of my son and your sympathy in the death of my beloved sister.

"I feel this link now as I speak to you, for I am thinking not so much of the empire itself as of the individual men, women and children who live within it, whether they are dwelling here at home or in some distant outpost of the empire.

"In Europe and in many parts of the world anxieties surround us. It is good to think that our own family of peoples is at peace in itself and united in one desire to be at peace with other nations—a friend of all, an enemy of none.

"May the spirit of good will and mutual helpfulness grow and spread. Then it will bring not only the blessing of peace but a solution of the economic troubles which still beset us.

"To those who are suffering or in distress, whether in this country or in any part of the empire, I offer my deepest sympathy, but I would also give a Christmas message of hope and cheer. United by bonds of willing service, let us prove ourselves both strong to endure and resolute to overcome.

"Once again as I close I send you all, and not least to the children who may be listening to me, my truest Christmas wishes and those of my dear wife, my children and grandchildren, who are with me today. I add a heartfelt prayer that wherever you are God may bless and keep you always."

Lands Propellerless Plane

HUDSON, N. Y., Dec. 26 (AP)—Ralph W. Kenyon, Newtonville, Mass., flier, escaped injury Dec. 23 as he landed his amphibion near here after it had lost its propeller. Officials at the United States Government airport at Stockport said Kenyon made a "miraculous" landing after the propeller had dropped off as he was flying over the port. The plane's motor was damaged.

Plant Donates Light Bill

BURWELL, Neb., Dec. 26 (AP)—For the fourth consecutive year the municipal light plant of Burwell donated December light bills to its patrons. The bills, marked paid, were mailed to customers.

Time Asked for Resettlement

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPARTANBURG, S. C.—The Federal Government's resettlement program "cannot be accomplished in a day nor a year—it calls for many years of constant attention," in the opinion of former Gov. William E. Sweet of Colorado, now traveling in the South as special advisor to Rexford G. Tugwell, rural resettlement administrator.

Rufus Steele Saw Spiritual Values in Affairs of World

Rufus Steele, a member of the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor, conductor of the Monitor's first-page commentary, The March of the Nations, passed on December 25.

His long career as a writer, which began as a reporter in Chico, Calif., in 1896, followed a pattern of ascending steps which finally led into the realm of inspiration, for the type of writing in which Mr. Steele achieved his highest contribution was when he poured into his column a sense of vision which enabled his readers to look beyond the mundane news and glimpse the workings of a higher plan, a nobler purpose, an unfolding prophecy.

Christmas Message

Even today, as the Monitor reaches readers remote from Boston, unknown thousands are gaining an awareness of Mr. Steele's consciousness of a more abundant life from words the columnist wrote on Dec. 24. Applying the Christmas message to the world's hunger, Mr. Steele wrote:

¶ All the world has felt the tremendous need of a great wisdom. But only a little of the world has realized that it is the great wisdom of a childish need that was being felt. Primarily it was not something to satisfy daily desires that the heart has needed as these latter days have skimmed along. Rather, it was the lifting of the heart to attune new values, new hopes, new expectancies—yes, and new joys. There never was a time when America looked so high for what it wanted so much—Christmas is here, Christmas and the Christchild.

¶ Christmas is what one is able to tell of the meaning of the Star of Bethlehem when he feels he does not know but only hopes to be able to find out. The Christmas step is certainly coming into an attuned footstep with the Infinite.

Favorite Theme

This sense of oneness with divine Principle was one of Mr. Steele's cherished themes. In his Easter column this year he wrote: "Easter's hymn to the universe is that life is not a thing of the blood, but something eternal, immortal. Immortality glimpsed is reflected in a courage that knows and wins its living way—Be ye transformed, sings Easter, by the renewing of your minds."

In many a scrap-book are treasured thoughts clipped from Mr. Steele's writings—thoughts that testify to the alertness of his perceptions, the honesty of his views and to his strong conviction that life was truly a reflection of the divine Life, constantly unfolding, broadening, ascending.

Mr. Steele's career would have supplied material for any number of the magazine stories for which he was noted, had his fancy run toward autobiographical themes.

Native of Arkansas

Born in Hope, Ark., the son of Columbus Oney Steele, a notable Southern Methodist minister, and of Sallie Elizabeth Carruth Steele, daughter of a pioneer Arkansas planter, Rufus Steele early moved to California with his family. There Mr. Steele attended the public schools, graduating from the Pacific Methodist College, Santa Rosa, with a Bachelor of Science degree. Obtaining work as a reporter on the Chronicle-Record at Chico, Calif., he had served but two weeks when the paper changed hands and he was elevated to the position of city editor. Subsequently he served as editor and city editor on a number of California newspapers, the last of which was as Sunday editor of the San Francisco Call, where he remained from 1906-12, resigning to take up magazine free-lance work.

Writer and Traveler

There followed several years filled with such activities as magazine writing, motion picture writing and producing, lecturing, traveling, and teaching. His articles and stories have appeared in such periodicals as the Saturday Evening Post, the American Magazine, McClure's, the Ladies' Home Journal, the Pictorial Review, the Outlook, the Nation's Business, and Sunset Magazine.

Wild horse life and horse catching and breaking, business and industrial romance, motion picture making and outdoor life furnished his more popular themes. His wild horse story, "Scar Neck," is considered one of the modern outdoor classics.

Mr. Steele came to the Monitor in September, 1931, to conduct the March of the Nations column. In June, 1935, he was appointed a member of the Editorial Board of this paper. He also wrote several series, among which were "What's Right With the Movies," "What's Right With Florida," "Outstanding Ideas of Outstanding Americans," and others. Among his books are: "The City That Is," "Aces for Industry," "Scar Neck," "The Life of Glenn H. Curtiss, Aviator," "The Fall of Ug: a Masque of Fear," the latter being a Grove Play of the Bohemian Club, in Bohemian Grove, Calif., produced in 1913.

Member of Many Clubs

Mr. Steele was a member of the Bohemian Club of San Francisco; also a member of the National Arts Club, New York; the Boston City Club; and a member of Pi Gamma Mu, science honor society.

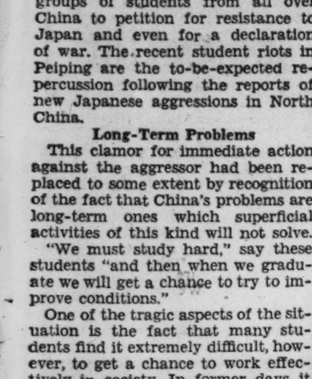
He was married in 1901 to Mira Mabel Walden at Redding, Calif., daughter of Judge Jerome Bonaparte Walden, businessman and jurist.

Long a member of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, Mr. Steele's funeral services were held this afternoon at 4 o'clock at the Mount Auburn cemetery chapel. His near relatives are his wife, Mrs. Mira Mabel Walden Steele, of 90 Fenway, Boston; a brother, C. O. Steele, of New York, and a sister, Mrs. A. A. Marlatt, of Berkeley, Calif.

Commission Arranges Freeing Chaco Prisoners

BUENOS AIRES, Arg. Dec. 26 (AP)—Authoritative sources said yesterday they believe the problem of Chaco war prisoners, which has been hampering the peace conference to settle the recent Chaco war between Paraguay and Bolivia, has been virtually settled after parleys among neutral members of the peace commission. They added that the only unsettled point referred to maintenance of prisoners, but said this was only a matter of details.

Bolivia and Paraguay agreed to return the prisoners, they said, if each would observe a mutual system of security which would remove all possibility of resumption of hostilities.



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John Wanamaker

NEW YORK PHILADELPHIA

Boston Day... School, Scale, WPA, Lamont...

(Continued from Page 1)

for Christmas. Breakdown on Tuesday of a check writing machine was blamed today by Arthur G. Rotch, WPA chief, for delay in issuance of some checks, but he said that only 2790 were held up while 75,000 were issued.

Chief contributing difficulty to the situation seems to have been widely circulated reports, published prior to Christmas, that all WPA workers in the state would receive pay before the holiday. As a consequence a large proportion of the 120,000 on WPA rolls expected checks. As a matter of fact, Mr. Rotch said today, only some 77,000 actually had checks coming to them, but when the others did not receive their pay they clamored about pay windows and plainly indicated their disappointment at not receiving money.

Governor Curley learned of their disappointment and went on the radio last night to assail what he considered Mr. Rotch's failure to properly pay those on the WPA. Mr. Rotch's explanation was given this morning.

Snow—A Little Bit A Bit Late for Christmas

Boston trudged back to work this morning through a thin layer of snow. It began falling shortly before one a. m. and brought with it temperatures down to 16 degrees above zero at 8 this morning. Cloudy weather with light snow flurries were forecast by the U. S. Weather Bureau for today and tomorrow.

Temperatures are expected to drop to 10 degrees tonight.

Despite the lowered temperatures, Boston's downtown streets were today nearly as crowded as they were during the few days immediately preceding Christmas. There was little surcease for clerks as thousands went downtown to exchange gifts.

Only food stores were nearly deserted. Boston was eating Christmas dinner left-overs today.

Lamont—Adds $500,000 To Harvard Tercentenary Fund

"Roving" professorships were suggested two weeks ago by Dr. James B. Conant, president of Harvard University, as he cast bait for endowments to Harvard's tercentenary fund. And today Dr. Conant had caught one of $500,000—a gift from Thomas W. Lamont, partner in J. P. Morgan & Co., with which to establish a new chair in political economy.

The Wall Street banker, graduate of Harvard in '92, and former overseer of the college, donated the money for one of a series of new positions which will have unusual academic freedom. Alumni are being asked to contribute toward these posts in recognition of Harvard's 300th anniversary next September. With others the Lamont gift is expected also to result in large national prize scholarships.

Mr. Lamont left his contribution free of strings, but stipulated in a letter to Dr. Conant that "it would be a great satisfaction if the (Harvard) corporation were able to call to this chair a scholar pre-eminent in the field of political economy." Since the university ordinarily follows a donor's suggestion on such matters, it appeared likely today that Harvard would have a new professor in the field of politics.

One thing the Morgan partner made clear; he believes that political economy should deal "with the fundamental principles which govern human affairs."

"When I speak of fundamental principles," said his message to Harvard's brilliant president, "I do not mean old principles or new ones, or conservative principles any more than radical principles; but rather those principles which take into account the experiences of the past, and are at the same time alive to the needs and aspirations of the present."

Curley—His Holiday Project Brought in $6110

Governor Curley expressed delight today with results of his private Christmas basket project. He received $6110, he announced today, and with the aid of his office workers and friends, distributed 2731 baskets.

Interest—Cut in Rate On Small Loans Sought

Into the legislative hopper was poured another perennial bill today. It provides for limiting the interest on small loans to 2½ per cent. At present the legal limit is 3 per cent. The bill was filed with the clerk of th House by Representatives Thomas A. Delmore and George T. Ashe, both of Lowell.

They would also place further restrictions on those engaging in the small-loan business by raising the annual license fee from $100 to $300.

Free Rides—For Boy Who Wins B. & M. Contest

As a Christmas gift the Boston & Maine Railroad carried children to and from any point on its lines for a nickel. In addition, it gave their little passengers an opportunity to write a brief theme on the subject of why they liked to ride on trains. Writer of best theme was offered free rides on the line's new streamlined train, its fastest bus and one of the new 200-mile-an-hour airplanes owned by the road.

A young man from Gloucester named Robert McGuire and just turning 10 was declared winner today. His brief contribution (spelling and punctuation follows the original) states: "I like to ride on trains because I like a gang and don't have to keep stopping for lights like autopiles. I like conduckers I like to here them yell ticketts and say hi."

Chairman of the award committee hoped that Bobbie's school teacher would remember that, after all, it's Christmas-time and that probably he spells better in class than when he is writing a bid for a free airplane ride.

Disbarred—Court Removes David I. Leary

The Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court disbarred David I. Leary, a Medford, Mass., practicing attorney on State Street, Boston. The action is based on the charge that he forged a client's signature on a draft for settlement of personal injuries and appropriated it for his own use.

Judge Henry T. Lummus, Supreme Court justice, gave the department decision after the case had reached the Supreme Court from the lower court on charges made by Judge Frederick T. Crafts, who was prosecuting the case for the Masachusetts Bar Association.

Post-Holiday—Needy Children to Have Party

Copley Square Hotel at 10 o'clock on Saturday morning intends to add another bit of evidence to the case for keeping Christmas alive after Dec. 25. Turkey consumption only began to taper off yesterday, and Edward B. Hanson, manager, saw no reason why it could not last out the week. So he invited three groups of needy children for a post-holiday party at which each of 135 youngsters has been promised a personal gift.

Conroy—Dever Rules He May Serve as Senator

Attorney General Paul A. Dever today ruled that Senator W. S. Conroy of Fall River might have six months' leave of absence from the State Industrial Accident Board, so that he can occupy his seat in the State Senate.

Mr. Conroy was appointed to the board after his re-election to the Senate. He asked for the leave of absence so that he might serve out his unexpired term. During the period he is in the Senate he will be off the pay roll in his $6000-a-year board post, but will instead receive the $2000 paid for each senatorial term.

The Attorney General ruled that he might have the leave of absence, if other members of the board thought it was in the best interests of the Commonwealth.

Police—Essex County Man Goes to National School

Daniel A. Murphy, state detective assigned to the District Attorney's office in Essex County, was today named as Massachusetts student-delegate to the National Police School. The appointment was made by Lieut. Col. Paul G. Kirk, commissioner of public safety.

Mr. Murphy will attend the classes in Washington which start Jan. 6 and run for 12 weeks. This will be the first year of the school, which is sponsored by the Federal Government and is designed to teach latest police methods and to lay the groundwork for unified activity between state and federal law enforcement agencies.

Fashions—Class in Drawing Them Announced

WANTED: Style-conscious young women with drawing ability (no previous art training required) who would like to sketch those attractive fashion displays seen both in magazines and newspapers. Who wants them? The Massachusetts Department of Education. That institution, through its Division of University Extension today announced a new course—called "Fashion Drawing."

Girls, and possibly some men, who respond to the invitation will be aiding the constant search for more attractive methods of pictorial advertising. Rapidity of fashion change, the university pointed out, has made the trained artist more essential than ever.

Employer Held to Pay Share of Jobless Fund

CONCORD, N. H., Dec. 26 (AP)—Employers cannot escape coverage under the New Hampshire unemployment compensation law by discharging workers, Administrator Gordon P. Eager ruled today.

The administrator said the ruling was directed at a few employers who had threatened to discharge employees in an effort to escape contributions to the fund to aid idle workers.

"If an employer had sufficient employees in 1935 to bring him under the law," the administrator said, "he is covered by the law when it goes into operation Jan. 1, and must make the required reports, collect employees' contributions as well as provide his own contributions, unless he is specifically exempted."

The New Hampshire law applies to any employer with four or more employees.

Perfect Doll House Hobby of Connecticut Man

Greenwich citizen puts in seven months of eight-hour working time in building structure complete in every detail and made to an exact scale of one inch to a foot.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GREENWICH, Conn.—The man with a hobby has risen to a new height here with the completion by Budd D. Gray of a three-story "house that leisure built." Two years of spare time—in the aggregate seven months of eight-hour working days—went into its building.

The house was erected for a Christmas gift and is now occupied by a family of 10 in Providence, R. I., none of whom, strange as it may appear, has ever commented on the elaborate workmanship of the structure, to which visitors have come from far and wide.

Each member of the family is a doll.

Made to Scale

"A doll's house made to scale, so that it is exactly one-twelfth the size of a house which would be built for human habitation," is the description which Mr. Gray, formerly an electrical engineer, has given it. "As a rule, doll houses are made more for the convenience of children than for accuracy of proportion," he added.

"Taking a small Governor Winthrop desk of doll house proportions as a basis, I decided to adopt a scale of one inch to the foot. I adhered strictly to this scale throughout."

Shingled Roof

Mr. Gray used 7330 shingles in building the roof. Each stone in the chimney is painted in oils to simulate natural colors in a stone-masonry effect, and the staircase, which "represents much tedious work," is realistic with white risers, oak treads, walnut newel post and hand rails, and spindles of twisted copper wire to look like ornamental iron.

Features of interest, about which one could go on indefinitely, include a sliding garage door which disappears under the roof and, when opened, automatically switches on the light in the roof.

The entire house is equipped and wired for lighting. The lower window sashes are made to slide up and down, and between the fireplace and the windows are built-in bookshelves in which are twelfth-portion volumes.

Access to All Rooms

The various parts were fitted into their places first, then taken apart and perfected before the final putting together. This solved the problem of working in small quarters. Even now there is easy access to all the rooms if one removes the front and rear walls of the house which can be adjusted by metal pins at the top and may be locked at each lower corner.

The house was made for the grandchildren of Mr. and Mrs. Gray out of remembrance of the fondness their own daughter once had for a doll house. It was presented last Christmas, with tiny wreaths of green yarn and red bows in its windows, to the children who, with their parents, passed the holiday with Mr. and Mrs. Gray.

Finishing Touches

Since then, several finishing touches have been given the house, which has been furnished by Mrs. Gray. There are curtains and weighted draperies and "early American" furniture, linen, dishes and ornaments.

For "the man who likes to putter around," Mr. Gray believes this house-building venture has an appeal, particularly if he happens to be a craftsman. He added that he had always liked working with wood, and that cabinet making had been his hobby.

Views of Doll House Built by Greenwich (Conn.) Man
Upper Left—General Exterior View. Upper Right—The Colonial Doorway to the House. Lower—Detachable Wall Gives Access to All the Rooms

Hope for Reopening Of Amoskeag Grows

MIAMI BEACH, Fla., Dec. 26 (AP)—Hope that the financial reorganization sought by the Amoskeag Cotton Mills of Manchester, N. H., might be a step toward an early reopening of the huge plant, was expressed today by Gov. H. Styles Bridges of New Hampshire, vacationing here.

Amoskeag, closed since July, sought permission to reorganize under Section 77B of the federal bankruptcy laws in Boston Tuesday.

"It is vital to the city of Manchester and the State of New Hampshire that some plan be worked out for the reopening of the Amoskeag Mills," Governor Bridges told the Associated Press.

"I am naturally hopeful that the reorganization petition may be another step in that direction. I feel the present bond interest is a heavy load for the company to carry, and that there must be some readjustment of its capital structure."

Auto Horns Stilled By Belgian Decree

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRUSSELS — The sounding of automobile horns between 10 p. m. and 7 a. m. has now been forbidden in all Belgian towns by a decree of the Ministry of Public Works here.

During the daytime motorists are asked to use their horns in emergency only.

Up and Down Beacon Hill

Speedy Investigation

Boston's political circles are distinctly surprised at the speed and thoroughness with which the alleged school graft case is being pressed. Charges of graft and job selling are not unusual, but it is seldom that they lead to any substantial developments or revelations.

In the present instance, however, the charges have been investigated and indictments voted almost overnight. This has been all the more unexpected as the probe promises to strike at officials high in the school system.

Political observers believe that there is more behind the case than appears on the surface. The key to the situation is undoubtedly to be found in local politics, more especially in the mayoral fight of two years ago, and the one to be fought two years hence. The vigorous prosecution of the case is seen as an effort to build up the popularity of one candidate while discrediting another.

Old Scores Recalled

In the close mayoralty fight of 1933, the present District Attorney, William J. Foley, lost the election by some 10,000 votes. It has been estimated that a large number of these were lost in South Boston through the efforts of Dr. Charles E. Mackey, member of the Boston School Committee. District Attorney Foley is reported to have felt very strongly his rejection by a district that he considered his stronghold and upon which he depended to give him a strong lead. It is not unnatural therefore that Mr. Foley should feel an interest in vigorously prosecuting a case, which may conceivably, through reflecting discredit on the School Committee also reflect on a man whom he holds partly responsible for his defeat.

The Next Election

It is probable, however, that there is more behind Mr. Foley's determination to push the investigation than merely a desire to repay old political wounds. If Mr. Foley decides to be a candidate again for Mayor, one of his strongest opponents will probably be Maurice J. Tobin, also a member of the School Committee.

Any irregularities which can be proved in regard to the administration of school affairs, even though the School Committee knew nothing about them, is sure to reflect upon every member of that body. If, in the next mayoral campaign, it is impossible to accuse Mr. Tobin of being implicated in job selling, it will be possible to charge him with not knowing what was transpiring in his department. It will be an unusual campaign if these charges of incompetance are not hurled.

Campaign Contributions

Charges of job selling and forcing employees of city departments to contribute to the campaign funds of officials of these departments are not infrequent in most cities where political posts are regarded as sources of revenue, rather than as public trusts. Yet the flood of public interest, as expressed in the newspapers, has been astounding in this case. Boston has always taken great pride in its school system, and has always been most generous in its appropriations to it. It is only natural, therefore, that when charges are made of maladministration that the citizens of Boston demand that they be cleared up at once.

Whitewash Impossible

It is clear that, even though influence were brought to bear upon District Attorney Foley to "sandbag" the probe, and such influence is most likely in a case involving so much local politics, he could not do so without discrediting himself irrevocably in the eyes of the voters of Boston.

District Attorney Foley has, on the other hand, the chance to win for himself some of that favorable publicity that all politicians dream about. Many a successful man in public life has used the cleaning up of graft as a springboard to higher office. With his name on the front page of every paper and with the cleaning up of a situation close to the heart of every parent in Boston to his credit, Mr. Foley has the opportunity to pick up many of those 10,000 votes at the next mayoral election in 1937. J. G. H.

Granite Memorial to Poet Robinson Plan of Maine Citizens for Gardiner

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GARDINER, Maine—Donors from as far west as California have subscribed $1000 toward the fund of $2500 which is being assembled here in order that a granite memorial can be erected to the Maine poet, Edwin Arlington Robinson.

Plans have been made by a local committee under the direction of Mrs. Laura E. Richards to make the memorial a 10-foot stone tablet. This is to be placed against the outer wall of the Gardiner Public Library. Specifications provide also for two garden seats near by. Flowers and shrubbery are to be used in landscaping the site.

Except for the Fraser portrait medallion which now hangs at the Peterborough Colony in New Hampshire, there are believed to be no memorials to Mr. Robinson in New England. The Gardiner committee has expressed hopes that it will be able to change the situation by dedicating the tablet sometime next spring or summer in the city where Mr. Robinson spent his youth and began to write poetry.

Substantial portions of the funds subscribed to date have come from colleges and universities where groups of persons joined to make their contribution in a lump sum. Harvard University and Bowdoin College have been well represented among the early contributors. Mr. Robinson studied at Harvard from 1891 to 1893 and received an honorary degree from Bowdoin in 1925.

Associated with Mrs. Richards in the memorial fund project are Gov. L. J. Brann of Maine, former Gov. William T. Gardiner, J. M. L. Bates, Laura L. Macomber, Charles J. Bragdon, Charles A. Knight, Samuel D. Soule and Henry Richards.

The Monitor's Radio Guide

Program Timetable

(Featured Programs in Blackface)

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	Radio Guild: Shake-	Pedro Via and his	"Flash Gordon"...	Hits and Encores:
5:15	speare's "Henry V"...	tango orchestra...	Carl Moore's Orch.	shopping talks in-
5:30	"The Singing Lady".	Network program..	"Jack Armstrong".	terspersed with
5:45	Little Orphan Annie..	Clara, Lu and Em.	Dick Tracy sketch.	recordings.....
6:00	News; "Supper Show"	Evening Tattler....	News Service.....	"Buck Rogers"....
6:15	Radio Nature League.	News; music.....	Sport Comment....	News of Youth....
6:30	News; features.....	"Salute" program..	"Musicalities"; vo-	Talk; George Hall
6:45	Lowell Thomas, news.	Male quartet.....	calists; orchestra.	and his orchestra.
7:00	"Easy Aces" sketch..	"Amos 'n' Andy"...	"Myrt and Marge"	News Service.....
7:15	'Nine to Five".....	"Popeye" sketch..	Buddy Clark; orch.	'Irish Echoes'; vo-
7:30	"Lum and Abner"...	Studio chorus.....	Kate Smith; orch.	cal, instrumental.
7:45	Quartet; soloist.....	Tom Powers, sketch	Boake Carter, news	Phil Scott and his
8:00	H. W. Van Loon, talk	Vallee Varieties:	"Harv. & Esther";	orchestra.....
8:15	NBC String Symphony	soloists; sketch;	soloists; orchestra	Gabriel Heatter...
8:30	Orchestra concert,	comedy; features;	"Charles J. Smith	Little Symphony
8:45	Frank Black, cond...	popular orchestra.	and Wife," sketch	Orch.; soloist....
9:00	Death Valley Days:	Show Boat Hour:	Casa Loma Orch.;	The Witch's Tale,
9:15	dramatic sketch.....	Frank McIntyre;	Walter O'Keefe...	dramatic sketch..
9:30	America's Town Meet-	soloists; players;	Mary Eastman, so-	Stevens's Orch....
9:45	ing: "Literature and	skits; orchestra..	prano; orchestra.	News Service.....
10:00	Life"; well-known	Bing Crosby; Dor-	Heidt's Brigadiers:	Recital Hall: organ
10:15	authors; forum.....	sey Orch.; Paul	soloists; orchestra	"World Parade"...
10:30	Roy Shields and his	Whiteman's Or.;	Dramatized news..	Freddie Miller and
10:45	orchestra; soloist....	vocal soloists.....	Spotlight Revue...	His Hecklers.....
11:00	Reports; news; music	Forecasts; news...	News Service.....	Budd Hulick and
11:15	Kay Fayre, songs.....	Sports; music.....	Fisher's Orchestra.	his orchestra.....
11:30	Ben Bernie and his	Joe Reichman and	Anson Weeks's Or..	Isham Jones and
11:45	dance orchestra.....	his orchestra.....	Jimmy Joy's Orch.	his orchestra.....

Tomorrow's Features

(Originating Network Key Stations in Parentheses)

Up to Luncheon

11:00 WBZ (WJZ), WEEI (WEAF), Prix de Rome: Rochester Philharmonic Orchestra, Dr. Howard Hanson, conductor.
12:30 WBZ (WJZ), National Farm and Home Hour: conservation day program.

After Luncheon

2:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."
3:00 WBZ (WJZ), United States Marine Band concert.
3:30 WBZ (WJZ), Congress of the National Student Federation; speakers.
4:15 WNAC (WABC), United States Army Band concert.
6:45 WAAB (WABC), Workers Education Bureau of America Presents "Labor Forum."

Dinner and After

8:00 WNAC (WABC), Willie Morris; Eleanor Powell; male chorus; Freddie Rich's Orch.
8:00 WEEI (WEAF), Jessica Dragonette, soprano; male quartet; Rosario Bourdin's Orchestra.
8:30 WBZ (WJZ), "College Prom": Red Nichols's Orchestra.
8:30 WNAC (WABC), Broadway Varieties: Oscar Shaw; Elizabeth Lennox; orchestra.
9:00 WEEI (WEAF), "Waltz Time": vocal soloists; popular orchestra.
9:00 WNAC (WABC), "Hollywood Hotel": musical-dramatic program with Dick Powell.
9:00 WBZ (WJZ), "Manon," with Helen Jepson, James Melton, John Barclay; orch.
9:30 WMEX (WMCA), "Grandma's Night Out": program by performers 60 years of age or older.

Late Evening

10:00 WEEI (WEAF), "The First Nighter": dramatic sketch.
10:00 WAAB (WOR), String Sinfonia, Alfred Wallenstein, conductor.
10:00 WNAC (WABC), Richard Himber's Orchestra; soloist.
10:30 WNAC (WABC), Dramatizations of the news.
10:30 WBZ (WJZ), "The Other Americas": speaker; Edward Tomlinson; soloist; orch.

Monitor Shortwave Radiocasts

2:00 W1XK (9.57mc), "The Monitor Views the News."
6:00 W1XAL (11.79mc), "The Monitor Views the News."

Britain Shown Firm In Sanctions Stand, Prelate Declares

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 26 (AP)—Rt. Hon. and Most Rev. William Temple, Archbishop of York, Eng., in an interview declared: "Mussolini's face should be saved, if it means a saving of more lives, but not at the cost proposed at Paris."

The Archbishop, who with Mrs. Temple is visiting Rt. Rev. James Dewolf Perry, D. D., presiding Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church, said he was glad Sir Anthony Eden had been made Secretary of Foreign Affairs in England. "Because it will show that Britain intends to play a strong hand in upholding League sanctions."

"Although I do not know what happened at Paris, there was something back of the proposals made by Pierre Laval and Sir Samuel Hoare," he said. "I very much admire Sir Samuel. Two things can be said about the proposal to give Italy two-thirds of Ethiopia: first, most of the part to be ceded is desert and it matters little which side of it the boundary was placed; and second, this territory is included in recent conquests of Ethiopia, since 1850, when several of the neighboring tribes were conquered. Inner Ethiopia, which has been held for centuries, was not involved.

"Italy should have received more territory overseas and less near at hand after the World War. Fiume and Trentino, for example, and southern Tyrol, which is unmistakably German. Too much territory was taken away from Germany. It was preposterous. Something must be done about it."

Springfield City Council Marked by Youthfulness

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Dec. 26 (AP)—The recently elected Common Council of this city, which will take office here next week, is believed to be composed of the youngest men ever to hold such office in Springfield. The average age of the incoming council is not much over 30, with several of the members in their twenties and several others only slightly above the 30 mark.

William G. MacCaulay Jr., 23 years old, is the youngest member. The president of the Common Council, Grant B. Cole, is only 36. The oldest member of the Common Council, Ernest H. J. Duquette, is only 41.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Clearing this afternoon; fair and colder tonight with lowest temperature slightly under 10 degress; Friday fair and continued cold; moderate to fresh northwest winds.

Maine: Generally fair tonight and Friday; somewhat colder in north and east portions tonight.

New Hampshire: Generally fair and continued cold tonight and Friday.

Vermont: Snow flurries tonight; Friday generally fair, continued cold.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Generally fair and somewhat colder tonight; Friday fair.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Strong northwest winds; snow flurries tonight and possibly Friday morning.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	16	16	Minneapolis	-6	-12
Bermuda	62	58	New Orleans	34	34
Chicago	2	2	New York	20	20
Denver	22	20	Norfolk	10	10
Helena	24	22	Philadelphia	10	10
Jacksonville	34	34	St. Louis	4	2
Kansas City	6	6	San Francisco	48	48
Los Angeles	52	52	Washington	8	4
Miami	54	54			

A—8 a. m., E. S. T., Dec. 26.
B—Minimum, Dec. 25.

High Tides at Boston

Thursday, 11:52 p. m.; height, 8.8 feet.
Friday, 12:02 p. m.; height, 10.5 feet.

Light All Vehicles at 4:46 p. m.

Solution to Crossword Puzzle

	P	O	O	L		
L	I	N	G	E	R	
O	R	E		R	E	D
R	A			S	O	
E	T	A		A	I	T
	E	L	A	N	D	S
		B	I	D	E	

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Public-Owned Lighting Plants Made Easy by Franchise League; Drive for New Law Is Proposed

A renewed drive to slash the legal red tape which now prevents more widespread public ownership of lighting plants is planned during the 1936 Massachusetts legislature by the Public Franchise League, Horace P. Moulton, secretary of the organization, revealed today. Defeated last year after legislators had promised victory, the league hopes for success in 1936, if only because the legislators must face election in November.

Mr. Moulton asserted the league will seek only minor changes in the law, making it easier for municipalities to own plants and to supply gas and electricity to inhabitants. The league, for some time, has contended that electricity and gas can be supplied to the consumer at much lower rates than those charged by privately owned public utilities. They have presented figures to prove their argument.

Opponents Obey

This contention, however, has been denied by public ownership opponents who declare the lower rates have been possible only because the public plants pay no taxes or other assessments exacted from the privately owned firms.

The league secretary pointed out that during the 1935 session the legislative committee on power and light took a favorable vote on municipal ownership legislation, similar to that which the league will submit this year, but before the legislation emerged from committee, the situation changed. The bills were defeated. Utility lobbying was considered the cause of the reversal.

The only outstanding utility legislation passed by the 1935 session was that allowing the State Public Utility Commission to call in representatives of holding companies during rare cases concerning operating companies. Through this procedure, backers of the measure hoped the commission would obtain the entire case affecting the rates. Heretofore, holding company officials could not be summoned in operating company cases.

Not So Potent

However, Mr. Moulton declared, this legislation is not as potent as it appears. It is merely permissive. The commission, if it wishes, may summon the holding company representatives, but it is not compulsory. Therefore, the legislation may not prove too effective.

The Public Franchise League is leaving to anti-utility legislators the job of filing the more liberal municipal-ownership bills, such as that to allow municipalities to set up plants in competition with private companies.

Mr. Moulton contends that the more liberal legislation will be thrown out quickly and the league's more conservative yet effective program may be accepted on the rebound. The league plans to concentrate entirely upon the public ownership end of public utility legislation and upon the sliding scale issue. The latter program will be placed before the Legislature by the special recess commission now studying the proposal.

Ready in January

Prof. John J. Murray, chairman of the commission, expects the report will be ready late in January. There is no indication yet what the report will recommend. Mr. Moulton expects the report will show a wide difference of opinion among the members. He said today, when filing with the commission a memorandum on the Worcester Electric Light Company prepared by his organization, that the sliding scale may not work in some cases.

The most successful operation of the sliding scale plan would be found among the municipal lighting plants, he asserted.

New Highway to Canadian Line Through Maine Wilds Planned

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Me., Dec. 26—Plans for another major automobile route between Portland and the Canadian border have advanced to a point where travel over part of the proposed arterial may be practical before the end of next summer. Ninety miles long, it would intersect the Arnold Trail at St. Augustin, P. Q.

Initiatory, or sample, projects are the manner in which this work will proceed. They will involve such preliminary operations as grading, surfacing and ditching—much of which may be started before spring arrives to thaw New England soil. Deep snow and frost, however, quite obviously will prevent any material progress on construction during the winter.

Follow Conference

Petitions to bring about the improvements were made up only recently following a conference between Works Progress Administration officials and selectmen of the various Maine towns involved. Upon completion, they were submitted to William R. Crowell, federal engineer and director of projects in this State.

No specifications regarding the scope of sample projects or the number of WPA workers to be employed have been made, it is reported.

Before any construction is started or the project authorized, the Maine State Highway Commission has agreed to designate the proposed route as official. It would leave the present highway, No. 26, near Poland Spring, proceeding over Paris Hill, through Mechanic Falls, and over the Old Sodom Road to Labrador Pond at Sumner. From that point, it would pass close to the Concord Lakes, reaching Rumford, Houghton, and Oquossoc in the Rangeley Lakes region.

With Through Highway

A dozen towns at present without a through route to Portland and the East and West would be connected by the proposed new highway. Again, while much of its length is to follow present dirt roads, other portions would be through virgin woods.

The Arnold Trail, intersected by the route at its northern end, is one of Maine's most famous roads. It was over this trail that Benedict Arnold led an unsuccessful attack upon Quebec in 1775.

Desirable as the new road may be, however, not a few Maine citizens regret the possibility of its construction. For one thing, it would open to throngs of modern tourists hitherto virgin regions. While that may please the motorist, those who would like to see portions of their State remain relatively unciviiized resent the extension of hard-surface roads into the remaining virgin areas.

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Three Officers Killed In CCC Camp Fire

WATERBURY, Vt., Dec. 26 (AP)—Six army officers attached to a Civilian Conservation Corps camp here were burned, three fatally and three critically, in a fire which destroyed the officers' quarters early today.

Several other officers in the one-story wooden building at Camp Smith, on the Little River dam site, escaped. Waterbury fire apparatus responded as did that of Montpelier, but lack of water prevented firemen from fighting the blaze with any effectiveness.

POLICE LISTING

Police officers will call at every building, whether a dwelling, business house, stable or manufacturing establishment, and every suite in every apartment building in each district, to get the following information for use in the preparation of the voting lists of Boston:

Name .....

Age .....

Occupation .....

Nationality (if not a citizen of U. S.).....

Residence Jan. 1, 1936.....

Residence Jan. 1, 1935 .....

of every person (both male and female) twenty years of age or upwards, whether a citizen or not, residing therein.

This information should be left with someone in the house for the officer when he calls.

Time for beginning police listing is January 2.

EUGENE M. McSWEENEY, DANIEL H. ROSE } Listing Board

New England's Resettlement Plan Flourishes

Submarginal farm lands yield abundant returns as country homes for city dwellers—Agriculture drops but recreational industry boosts property values and tax income.

A Symbol of New England's Changing Economic Conditions
Submarginal Farms Make Delightful Rural Retreats for City Folk

New England is today 20 years ahead of the nation-wide land-use program initiated by the Roosevelt Administration to resettle the farm population of the United States and turn the nation's sub-marginal lands to profit.

How did New England gain this leadership? That's an interesting question leading into the heart of New England's great agricultural industry. To answer it, let's start with John Jones who had a farm in New Hampshire. His father and his father's father had the same one before him.

A Typical Example

In the old days the place got by as a farm. But now the land was worked out. Buildings needed repairs. Taxes were far in arrears. Multiply this case by thousands in the United States today and the total provides a staggering example of economic waste.

What is the answer? The Federal Government says, "Move these farmers off unproductive lands and put them where they can make a living." So this is being done on a broad, long-distance operating plan.

A Buyer Appears

But even as federal machinery swung into gear, someone tapped New England's Farmer Jones on the shoulder with, "I want to buy your place."

"And who are you?" asked Jones, suspiciously. No one but a bootlegger, he thought, could want his place.

"Me? I'm Hiram Hunt. Haven't got much money. Just enough to fix this place up to freshen the family outlook in summer . . . and maybe toast our heels before the fireplace in a real New England winter atmosphere."

"You won't git anything here but frozen noses in the winter and mosquito bites in the summer," replied Jones.

Everybody Benefits

But Hiram wanted the farm for a purpose that the farmer could not visualize. So Hiram bought the place for a price cheap to him but fabulous to Jones.

Then came the transformation. From a dilapidated farm, the place became a cozy, livable cottage. It didn't cost much to do it. And things of economic importance to the community began to happen. The town got a dependable taxpayer. Other farmers who couldn't make a living sold out. Land values jumped. Farmers who stayed in business on good land began to make more money selling product to vacationists. Eyesores passed out of sight. The community took on an appearance of neatness and prosperity. The tumble-down schoolhouse was rebuilt.

End of an Era

To the Federal Government, this trend is the turning of unproductive lands to profitable usage. But to New Englanders, it marks the beginning of the end of an era rich in the traditional efforts of man to wrest a living out of the soil.

The Joneses are largely of the old New England stock. They have been the heads of practically independent kingdoms of their own, seldom disturbed except by the tax collector and seldom disturbing anyone except the loan agencies. Their chief leisure is sprawling out in the hammock after the cows are milked or lolling on the kitchen couch before retiring and reading the morning newspaper from down-state.

A Changing World

Their sons, if they have any, are no longer content to till the soil. Existence to them is faster than the dragging pace of a plow. So Jones, with no one to carry on where he leaves off, is ready to sell.

At this moment there are farmers, it is said, with a few thousand dollars jingling in their pockets scouring New England for a new start on productive lands. Failing to find these lands, they may follow the many others who have joined the 20-year-old New England trend of turning their farms over to recreationists and then settling in the Middle West.

New England Leads Way

While New England is famous for its rich agricultural lands and hence its agricultural wealth, it still has plenty of farms that could well be taken out of production.

On some farms, the owners are entertaining poverty by trying to raise cabbages where, if they only knew it, they could turn the wolf at the door into a fur coat by raising trees. Such economic waste irks the Roosevelt administration. But New England recreationists, in supplanting farms with vacation homes, are 20 years ahead of the Federal land-use program. They have accomplished in a natural, normal way what the government plans to do artificially.

Property Values Rise

Statistics in dozens of small New England communities speak for themselves. Sandwich, for instance, up near the northern tip of Lake Winnepesaukee, has lost much of its original farm population in the last 20 years. But its property values have risen from $592,538 in 1910 to about $1,500,000 in 1930, an increase of 138 per cent. It has 120 places, most of them former farms, owned by vacationists. A total of 10,000 acres is included in this transfer of farm lands to recreation. In the remodeling that follows, hundreds of jobs are provided for local labor.

Sandwich is a town of natural scenic resources. Hence its new industry is founded on a permanently expanding basis. An average of $630 per family is brought into Sandwich annually from outside.

Typical of New England

Sandwich is typical of New England. The same transformation is taking place in Deerfield, Deering, Oxford, Stratham, Lee, Lyme and Strafford. For every Jones who sells, the towns usually gain a Hiram who takes an active interest in social welfare. The towns show it in improved educational facilities, modernized public buildings, playgrounds and better roads.

Almost every rural spot in New England has felt this trend away from agriculture to recreation. Litchfield Hills, in the center of Connecticut, felt the movement strongly after the Connecticut Light & Power Company built a 14-mile artificial lake near Danbury. The town of Cornwall has 80 per cent of its property owned by vacation people, who slowed down the wheels of agriculture but speeded up the tax collections.

Recreational Paradise

The end is nowhere in sight. The trend may lead New England eventually into a rock-ribbed shell of economic independence never before enjoyed. It promises to bring New England to a 100 per cent utilization of its lands for profit. Already it has wrung from the New England Council an ambitious plan for building New England recreationally to a point where it may even shrug its shoulders with less concern at the slumping textile and shoe industries.

Storm-Beset Schooner Safe in Yarmouth, N. S.

YARMOUTH, N. S., Dec. 26 (AP)—The three-masted schooner Minas King was safe in this port today, after a 500-mile voyage from New York that consumed a full month.

She was towed into port last night by a motor vessel whose crew sighted her heading slowly into harbor from Rockland, Maine, where she had taken shelter a few days ago. Storms had beset the big ship all the way from New York. She had been reported missing twice.

Boston Events

Tonight

Theaters

"CEILING ZERO" (Copley). Aviation melodrama by Commander Frank Wead. Produced by Mary Young, with Robert Ober, Edgar Mason and G. Albert Smith. 8:30. Tomorrow: 2:30

"3 MEN ON A HORSE" (Plymouth). Hilarious farce constantly amusing, but marred by unnecessary vulgarities. 8:30. Tomorrow: 2:30.

Movies

UNIVERSITY—"Little Women." 2:50, 6:05, 9:20; "Six-Day Bike Rider," 1:45, 5, 8:15.

STATE AND ORPHEUM—Eugene O'Neill's "Ah, Wilderness!" with Wallace Beery, Lionel Barrymore, Aline MacMahon, and others. Orpheum: 9:30. Both theaters: 12:40, 3:50, 7, 10:10. Also "If You Could Only Cook."

METROPOLITAN—Shirley Temple in "The Littlest Rebel." 11:19 a. m., 1:59, 4:48, 7:47, 10:27. Stage: "Santas on Parade." Sevitzky's Orchestra Tomorrow: Joe Penner, Jack Oakie and Frances Langford in "Collegiate." Stage: "International Varieties."

EXETER—"In Old Kentucky," with Will Rogers. 3:35, 6:25, 9:14. Also "Remember Last Night." 2:20, 5:10, 7:55.

SOUTH STATION THEATER—Color cartoon, "Night Before Christmas." "March of Time." "Feminine Invasion." "Paramount Pictorial." and "Happy Though Married," with Edgar Kennedy.

FINE ARTS—"La Maternelle," 1:30, 3:35, 5:35, 7:40, 9:45 "Italian Caprice" and news reel.

MODERN — James Cagney and Margaret Lindsay in "Frisco Kid." 10:35 a. m., 1:25, 4:10, 7, 9:50. Also "Mary Burns, Fugitive," with Sylvia Sidney and M. Douglas. 9:10, 11:55 a. m., 2:40, 5:30, 8:20.

TREMONT—"Champagne for Breakfast." 11.10 a. m., 2:20, 5:20, 8:30. "Call of the Wild." 9:30 a. m., 12:30, 3:40, 6:50, 10:10.

COOLIDGE CORNER—"In Old Kentucky." 3:40, 6:45, 10. "3 Kids and a Queen." 2, 5, 8. Tomorrow: "Splendor." also "Transatlantic Tunnel."

UPTOWN—"So Red the Rose." 12:35, 3:50, 7:05, 10:20. "In Old Kentucky." 2, 5:15, 8:30.

FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT—Screen version of Rafael Sabatini's "Captain Blood." Fenway: 1:37, 4:13, 6:49, 9:25. Paramount: 11:25 a. m., 1:50, 4:15, 6:40, 9:05. Also "Trouble in Toyland."

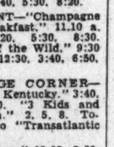
BOSTON—Victor Jory, Florence Rice and Norman Foster in "Escape From Devil's Island." 10:30 a. m., 12:15, 2:53, 5:31, 8:09, 10:47. Stage: "International Scandals," with Everett Marshall and Little Miss Babo.

MEMORIAL—"Sylvia Scarlett," featuring Katharine Hepburn. 10, 11:55 a. m., 1:48, 3:55, 6, 8:05. Dionne Quins in "Christmas Party."

Music

SANDERS THEATER (Cambridge)—Concert by the Commonwealth Chamber Orchestra. Ernst Hoffman, conductor. 8:15.

Other Events



ERA POPULAR LECTURE—"Current Books" by Miss Priscilla Sawyer. Phillips Memorial Branch Library, 12 Hamilton Street, Readville. 7:45.

ROXBURY ERA DRAMATICS — Boston Civic Marionettes. Brooks Hall, Dudley Street Baptist Church, 139 Dudley Street. 7:30.

BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY—"The Witchery of Wales" by Anne de Barri Dran. 8.

Tomorrow

Music

SYMPHONY HALL—Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor. 2:30.

Other Events

MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS—"French Paintings" guidance tour by Mrs. Sayward. 11.

REPERTORY THEATER — "The Water Babies," presented by the Junior League Players. 10:30 and 2:30.

COPLEY-PLAZA HOTEL — Camp Robin Hood Reunion. Meeting and luncheon. 12.

ERA SKETCHING CLASS—Meet opposite Sears Roebuck & Co., Boylston Street and Brookline Avenue. 3.

JAMAICA PLAIN ERA DRAMATICS—Boston Civic Marionettes, Boylston Branch Library, 433 Centre Street. 3.

Both Parties Still Seeking Leaders for Maine Campaign

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine, Dec. 26—Maine's problem of finding a bellwether to lead either the Democratic or Republican flocks in the national 1936 election apparently remains an unsolved major question to state and national politicians.

The answer was thoroughly solved when Democratic bigwigs called all their local chieftains to a conference in Washington last week. But when Gov. Louis J. Brann arrived back home he was notably mum as to what had been accomplished in Washington.

Brann Still Hedges

At Lewiston the Governor indicated that he might resume his law practice but hinted that a third term would tempt him. Whether state Democratic leaders made it promising enough will not be known until after Jan. 1 when the Governor will announce definitely whether he is in the field.

In Republican circles the Brann announcement will be eagerly awaited. Maine Republicans, knowing Brann's vote-getting ability, have not underestimated the political situation. They have not the assuredness of Daniel Field, national committeeman, who predicted a Republican victory in Maine, Brann or no Brann, for 1936.

Baxter's Move

Republican hopes have been dashed, by the announcement of Percival P. Baxter, former Governor and leading Republican contender that he will not seek a renomination for Governor. Mr. Baxter probably sniffed the political weather and decided that it was not good. Both Brann and Baxter are regarded favorably, however, since both are seeking a third term and are held to be free from the imputation of desire to go to often to the political well. Baxter, who succeeded Governor Parkhurst when his term was but a few days old, was re-elected in his own right and is now practically regarded as a third termer.

Registration Switches

There are other straws in the political wind in Maine, however, which bode no good for the Democratic cause. One of these has been the wholesale switch in party affiliations in voting registrations which has been noticeably marked in Lewiston, Governor Brann's home city. Voting registration officials there stated that 300 voters have transferred their allegiance from the Democratic column to the Republican column.

In Auburn, twin city across the Androscoggin, and strongly Republican, about 100 voters have come over to the Republican ranks. "It looks as though Mr. Pattangall started something," remarked one citizen, commenting on the fact that William R. Pattangall, former chief justice of the Maine Supreme Court and a leading Democrat of the State, switched his party affiliation at Augusta last week.

* * *

Contract Lobbying

Seldom does the public get a glance at the wire pulling behind the awarding of contracts. Yet last week in Portland an embarrassing searchlight was thrown upon lobbying activities when the Bath Iron Works was made a defendant in the United States District Court in a $100,000 suit filed by A. P. Homer, a consulting engineer of Washington, D. C.

The $100,000 fee asked by Mr. Homer was the value he placed upon professional services which he claims he rendered in the securing of a $7,000,000 contract for the Bath plant for the construction of two 1500-ton destroyers in 1933.

Social Lobby

Mr. Homer's testimony told of arranging a social lobby by parties to which important naval officials were taken; of telephone calls that brought an Admiral of the Navy to a conference; of a barrage of telegrams by Maine people to attract the President's notice.

According to Mr. Homer these telegrams were from presidents of Bath banks, the head of the Democratic State Committee, from the Governor, and from prominent Portland citizens. Mr. Homer testified that he called upon Marvin H. McIntyre, a presidential secretary, and made arrangements to "segregate" these telegrams, about a dozen in number, and put them on the President's breakfast tray. This was done, and, according to Mr. Homer's view, contributed largely to the successful campaign for the destroyer contracts.

The case is expected to take several more days while the testimony of several Admirals of the Navy is taken.

* * *

Maine Plans Census

Maine is going to do a little Dun & Bradstreeting on its own hook very soon. Beginning in January, the State is going to take a business census. Soon census takers will be visiting every business, big and little, wholesale and retail, service and agency, getting facts and figures so the financial health of the State's business can be set down in black and white—or red, as the case may be.

All businesses will be asked to report on their activities for 1935. Questions as to the volume of business a year, the numbers of concerns engaged in business, pay rolls and employment figures are expected for the State's rolls. All census takers are bound by oath to reveal none of the information they will collect to other than the state authorities.

Politics Charged in Purchase Of Rhode Island Vote Machines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 26—The award of a contract last week for 650 voting machines, to cost the State approximately a half million dollars, has become a serious political issue in Rhode Island. Opponents of the award charge that the State gave the contract to the higher bidder.

Only two concerns submitted bids for the contract and each of them set up and demonstrated a sample voting machine at the State House. After the demonstrations, the state board met and voted six to two for a device manufactured by the Shoup Automatic Voting Machine Corporation. The Shoup machine costs $62 more than the one manufactured by the other bidder, the Automatic Voting Machine Company of Jamestown, N. Y.

Award Is Attacked

The two members of the board who preferred the lower-priced device, Lieut.-Gov. Robert E. Quinn and Secretary of State Louis Cappelli, immediately challenged the award and charged that the extra expense involved in buying the Shoup machines was unwarranted and unjustified.

The four other members of the board are Governor Green, Budget Director Christopher Del Sesto, Representative Harry F. Curvin of Pawtucket and Senator Joseph J. Kirby of Newport.

Some of the confusion caused by the award has been due to the fact that the Shoup concern demonstrated an electrically operated machine here, but the contract as awarded calls for manually operated Shoup machines which have not been demonstrated before the state board. The Automatic concern submitted its bid for machines similar to the manually operated one it demonstrated here.

Engineer's Report

In an expert report made by Prof. Paul N. Kistler of the department of engineering at Brown University, both machines that were demonstrated were called well designed and within the requirements of the state law. Professor Kistler, however, pointed out that the electric Shoup machine had several advantages over the manual type.

Lieutenant Governor Quinn explained, after the board had taken its vote, that he had made a study of the financial responsibility of the two concerns and found both to be "100 per cent." He added that he could see no particular advantages of one machine over the other and therefore had voted consistently for purchasing the lower-priced device.

Mr. Cappelli, who also voted for the lower-priced machine, pointed out that the majority of the members of the board had awarded the contract for a machine sight unseen.

Philadelphia's Experience

A new point to the controversy was added when a Providence newspaper sent a reported to Philadelphia and learned that the Pennsylvania city bought 500 Shoup machines last year, awarding the contract for a type of machine unlike the type that was demonstrated, and since then had been compelled to incur an expense of $18,000 to make certain changes in the devices which were found to be necessary.

Voters in Rhode Island, at a special election last summer, approved a bond issue of $600,000 to cover the cost of the voting machines for use in every Rhode Island municipality.

Providence Police Get Two-Way Radio Car

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 26—After successful tests in recent months, two-way radio communication between Providence police radio cars and headquarters was put into operation this week on a full-time basis. For the present only one of the radio cars will be equipped with both receiver and transmitter.

The test car gave a practical demonstraton of its ability last week when it hurried to the scene of a holdup and broadcast to other police radio cars a description of the bandits. All scout cars in the city have been equipped with short-wave receiving sets for more than a year.

Under ordinary circumstances the car with the two-way set will broadcast only to headquarters, but the operator at headquarters, by turning a switch, can make the announcements from the car available to all other scout cars in the city.

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BOSTON
134 NEWBURY STREET
As Much As 20% Off
Special After-Christmas CLEARANCE
STARTS TODAY
Don't miss coming in and seeing these exquisite gowns *also many distinctive coats and suits.* This is just the opportunity to enable you to replenish your wardrobe at a real saving.

First National Stores Inc.
TURKEYS
FANCY ★ FRESH ★ PLUMP ★ NORTHERN
One Price-One Quality
Thousands of our customers told us how delighted they were with our Thanksgiving Turkeys. These are coming from the same producers and of course sold with our guarantee of satisfaction or your money cheerfully refunded.
35¢ LB.

PURE REFINED Lard 2 1 LB PKGS 27c
HENFIELD - GUARANTEED Eggs 2 DOZ 49c
MILD WHOLE MILK VARIETY Cheese LB 23c
CONFECTIONER'S OR BROWN Sugar 3 1 LB Pkgs 20c
OLD HOMESTEAD PASTRY Flour 24½ LB Bag 85c

Christmas Candy
Chocolates Sweethome 1 Lb Box 27c
Chocolates Millbrook 1 Lb Box 39c
Nestle Bars Almond or Plain 2 ½ Lb Bars 25c
Ribbon Candy 2 Lb Box 35c
Hard Candy 1 Lb Jar 25c
Peppermint Patties Lb Box 23c

MILLBROOK CLUB DRY GINGER ALE
28 oz Bot 10c 12 12 oz Bots 75c
Club Soda - Lime Rickey
6 12 oz Bots 37c
PRICES ON ABOVE FOR CONTENTS ONLY

NONE SUCH MINCE MEAT Pkg 10c
SEEDLESS RAISINS 3 15 oz Pkgs 20c
WALNUTS LARGE CALIFORNIA RED STAMPED Lb 23c
MIXED NUTS PECANS FILBERTS BRAZILS ALMONDS Lb 25c
DROMEDARY DATES 2 Pkgs 25c
MOLASSES Finest Light New Orleans 26 oz Tin 25c
MOLASSES RICHMOND FANCY BAKING 2 12 oz Tins 27c
EVEREADY PEELED APRICOTS 12 oz Tin 10c
SNOWDRIFT SHORTENING 2 No 1 Tins 25c
CRISCO 3 Lb Tin 55c 1 Lb Tin 19c
FLAKO PIE CRUST 2 8 oz Pkgs 25c
BURNETT'S OR BAKER'S VANILLA 2 oz Bot 25c
DAINTY DOT VANILLA 2 oz Bot 21c
BELL'S SEASONING Pkg 7c
R & R PLUM PUDDING No 1 Tin 27c
SWEET CIDER ½ Gal Jug 23c Gal Jug 35c
COMMON CRACKERS 1 Lb Pkg 21c
MINCE MEAT WHIPPLE'S 2 Lb Jar 29c FRIEND'S 28 oz Tin 25c

» » FRUIT CAKE « «
DARK FRUIT 18 oz Each 25c
DARK FRUIT 2 Lb 6 oz Each 69c
LIGHT FRUIT Each 19c

Fresh Fruits and Vegetables
Just Arrived for the Holiday—Juicy, Sweet Indian River Floridas
ORANGES SM SIZE DOZ 25c MED SIZE DOZ 29c LGE SIZE DOZ 35c
CAPE COD CRANBERRIES LB 19c
Grapes Emperor 2 Lbs 19c
Apples McIntosh 5 Lbs 25c
Squash Blue Hubbard 3 Lbs 19c
Yellow Onions 3 Lbs 10c
Lettuce Iceberg 2 Heads 13c
Celery Fancy White 2 Bunches 25c
PRICES EFFECTIVE IN BOSTON AND VICINITY
FIRST NATIONAL STORES Inc.

B. A. A. Indoor Meet Scheduled For February 8

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

A welcome bit of news to all lovers of track and field athletics in New England has come with the announcement that the B. A. A. Games, one of the "Blue Ribbon" meets of the indoor season, will be held at the Boston Garden on Feb. 8. Official entry blanks for the forty-seventh annual meet have been mailed to every college and athletic club throughout the United States.

Many persons were of the opinion that when the club ran into severe difficulties last August, and was forced to close its doors, that the staging of these great games was terminated. However, last month the court granted a new group of Boston sportsmen, who are building a "new B. A. A.," the right to hold the old charter and good will of Boston's greatest athletic institution and also the right to the name, "Boston Athletic Association."

The Intercollegiate Relay Carnival, for which the B. A. A. games are nationally famous, will bring together the most natural collegiate rivals in the East.

The special events—50-yards dash, 45-yards hurdles, 600, 1000, 1 mile, 2 mile, running high jump, running broad jump and pole vault, will bring to the Boston Garden on the evening of Feb. 8, one of the greatest arrays of amateur track and field performers that has ever shown before a Boston audience.

Tom Kanaly, who is directing these B. A. A. games, anounces that the club is working hand in hand with Dan Ferris, secretary of the National A. A. U., for the appearance of all the American and foreign athletes who will be in the East for the four major meets next February.

Two new and beautiful trophies have been put up for competition since the last B. A. A. meet—one by Henry G. Lapham, former president of the B. A. A. and donor of the Lapham Field House at Yale; and the other by James B. Hollis, one of the leading figures of the B. A. A. Mr. Lapham's trophy will be for the "Lapham 1000" and that of Mr. Hollis for the "Hollis 600."

Both trophies are for competition during a three-year period, and will become the permanent possession of the athlete winning the event the greater number of times in the three years. If there are three distinct winners, the athlete turning in the fastest time in the three years will become owner of the trophy.

Aston Villa Wins In Biggest Soccer Upset on Christmas

LONDON, Dec. 26 (AP)—Adverse weather conditions in many parts of the country did not materially hamper the Christmas-Day English Soccer League program. In the four divisions only five games were postponed.

Aston Villa, studded with high-priced players but heretofore lacking in scoring power, provided the biggest upset of the day, overwhelming Huddersfield Town 4—1. Derby County, in second position, had a splendid chance to gain a couple of points on the idle Sunderland team, but Portsmouth, one of the weaker clubs in the loop, shut out the Rams, 3—0.

Arsenal straddled Huddersfield Town in third place with a 1 to 0 win over Liverpool on the latter's grounds.

Leicester City went into a one-point lead over Doncaster Rovers in the second division when the City decisively defeated Bradford 5—0. The Rovers had to be content with a 0—0 draw with Notts Forest. Tottenham Hotspurs lost valuable ground when Plymouth Argyle eked out a 2—1 decision over the White Hart Lane outfit.

In the southern section, third division, the third-place Luton Town squad climbed into a tie for leadership with Reading when the team, playing away, triumphed over Notts County 3—0. In the meantime Northampton Town was taking the measure of Reading 4—2. Coventry City slipped to the third rung, losing 2—0 to Aldershot.

Oldham Athletic celebrated the day with a startling 4—1 win over Tranmere Rovers, in first position. Chesterfield and Chester, holding down the second and third rungs, respectively, battled to a 1—1 tie.

Wiley Moore Back on Top

CHICAGO, Dec. 26 (AP)—Wiley Moore, 38-year-old castoff of the New York Yankees and Boston Red Sox, was the pitching champion of the American Association on the basis of winning percentage in 1935. Behind excellent control and backed by many years of experience, Wiley, dressed in the regimentals of the third-place Kansas City Blues, captured 15 games and lost five for the leading percentage of .750, the same percentage that won a year ago for Walter Tauscher of Minneapolis. Old Wiley also tied Bob Klinger in activity, appearing in 49 games, or almost one out of every three played by the Blues.

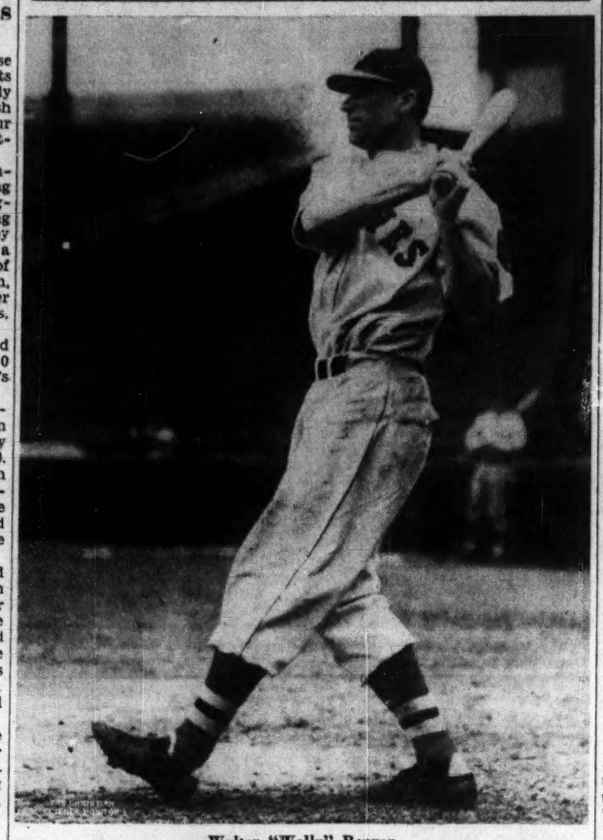
Canadian-American Hockey League

	Won	Tied	Lost	For	Agst	Pts
Philadelphia	11	0	4	51	20	22
Providence	9	1	7	35	41	19
Springfield	9	1	7	48	35	19
New Haven	6	2	8	38	53	14
Boston	3	2	12	30	53	8

Results Dec. 25

Providence 4, Boston 2.
Springfield 3, New Haven 1, overtime.

A Slugger of Merit



Walter "Wally" Berger

Rangy Center Fielder, Whose Big Bat Drove In 130 Runs for the Last-Place Boston Braves Last Season in the National League Race. He Led the Circuit in This Respect

Vaughan and Berger Captured Leading 1935 Slugging Honors

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Floyd Vaughan, Pittsburgh's sensational young shortstop who also won the National League batting championship, and Wally Berger, Boston's blond center fielder, carried off the senior circuit's leading slugging honors during the 1935 baseball season, according to official averages released today.

The official list of miscellaneous averages show Vaughan with a slugging percentage of .607, with a total of 303 bases on hits, in 499 times at bat. For the second successive year the Pirate star accepted the most bases on balls, 97.

Berger, playing with a club that finished deep in the National League cellar, led the league in the important department of runs batted in. He had 130, four runs better than his nearest rival, Joe Medwick of the St. Louis Cardinals. Berger's slugging percentage was .548, fourth on the list of regulars. To be classed as a regular, a player must participate in 50 games.

Adolph Camilli of Philadelphia, struck out 113 times and established a new league record. The highest number in previous years was 94, by Camilli, with Chicago and Philadelphia in 1934, and Hack Wilson, Chicago, in 1928.

Ernest Lombardi, Cincinnati, struck out only six times in 120 games.

Augie Galan, Chicago, played in 154 games and did not hit into a single double play. Hank Leiber of the Giants hit into 20. Following are the official total bases on hits, slugging percentages, runs batted in and other miscellaneous records of National League players who participated in 50 games or more during the 1935 season:

Name and Club	G.	AB.	TB.	Slugging PC.	RBI.	BB.	SO.	HP.	Hit into DP.
Vaughan, Pittsburgh	137	499	303	.607	99	97	18	7	5
Medwick, St. Louis	154	634	365	.576	126	30	59	4	15
Ott, New York	152	593	329	.555	114	82	58	3	4
Berger, Boston	150	589	323	.548	130	50	80	4	14
Hartnett, Chicago	116	413	225	.545	91	41	46	1	13
Lombardi, Cincinnati	120	332	179	.539	64	16	6	3	11
J. Collins, St. Louis	150	578	306	.529	126	65	45	3	5
Leiber, New York	154	613	314	.512	107	48	29	10	20
Klein, Chicago	154	434	212	.488	73	41	42	1	10
Herman, Pittsb'gh-Cincinnati	118	430	209	.486	65	38	35	1	7
J. Moore, Philadelphia	153	600	290	.483	93	45	50	5	6
P. Warner, Pittsburgh	139	549	262	.477	78	61	22	3	15
Herman, Chicago	154	666	317	.476	83	42	29	3	17
Galan, Chicago	154	646	302	.467	79	87	53	4	..
Terry, New York	145	596	269	.451	64	41	55	..	13
Martin, St. Louis	135	539	241	.447	54	33	58	2	7
Jackson, New York	128	511	225	.4403	80	29	64	1	12
Camilli, Philadelphia	156	602	265	.4401	83	65	113	3	9
Frey, Brooklyn	131	515	225	.4368	77	66	68	5	13
Suhr, Pittsburgh	153	529	231	.4366	81	70	54	..	6
Hack, Chicago	124	427	186	.436	64	65	17	3	5
D. Taylor, Brooklyn	112	352	152	.432	59	46	32	..	7
O'Dea, Chicago	76	202	87	.4306	28	26	18	1	6
Cuccinello, Brooklyn	102	360	155	.4305	53	40	35	2	13
Jensen, Pittsburgh	143	627	269	.4290	62	15	14	4	15
Goodman, Cincinnati	148	592	254	.4290	72	35	50	4	5
J. Moore, New York	155	681	292	.4287	71	53	24	8	4
Leslie, Brooklyn	142	520	219	.421	93	55	19	5	11
Allen, Philadelphia	156	645	270	.4186	63	43	54	1	5
Delancey, St. Louis	103	301	126	.4186	41	43	34	1	5
Davis, St. Louis	102	315	131	.416	60	33	30	2	4
T. Moore, St. Louis	156	456	189	.414	53	15	40	3	6
Watkins, Philadelphia	150	600	248	.413	76	40	78	4	8
Demaree, Chicago	107	385	158	.410	66	26	23	1	11
Hafey, Pittsburgh	58	184	75	.408	16	16	48	..	5
Bartell, New York	137	539	219	.4063	53	37	52	6	9
Byrd, Cincinnati	121	416	169	.4062	52	37	51	..	7
Cavarretta, Chicago	146	589	238	.404	82	39	61	2	9
L. Waner, Pittsburgh	122	537	216	.402	46	22	10	..	8
Young, Pittsburgh	132	494	197	.399	82	21	59	2	11
Bucher, Brooklyn	123	473	188	.397	58	10	33	..	9
Gelbert, St. Louis	62	168	66	.393	21	17	18	..	2
Stripp, Brooklyn	109	373	146	.391	43	22	15	..	13
Todd, Philadelphia	107	328	128	.390	42	19	35	3	9
Lindstrom, Chicago	90	342	133	.389	62	10	13	1	11
Hogan, Boston	59	163	63	.387	25	21	8	4	2
Riggs, Cincinnati	142	532	205	.385	46	43	32	2	7
L. Chiozza, Philadelphia	124	472	181	.3834	47	33	44	2	4
Jordan, Boston	130	470	180	.3829	35	19	17	..	10
Mancuso, New York	128	447	170	.3803	56	30	16	..	16
Myers, Cincinnati	117	445	169	.3797	36	29	81	2	6
Durocher, St. Louis	143	513	193	.3762	78	29	46	..	16
Cuccinello, New York	54	165	62	.3757	20	1	20	2	6
Lee, Boston	112	422	158	.374	30	18	25	1	13
Moore, Boston	125	407	152	.3734	42	26	16	..	10
Traynor, Pittsburgh	129	475	176	.3725	36	10	17	3	9
Koenecke, Brooklyn	100	325	121	.372	27	43	45	1	4
Boyle, Brooklyn	127	475	176	.371	44	43	45	..	4
Danning, New York	65	152	56	.368	20	9	16	..	4
Whitney, Boston	126	458	168	.367	60	24	36	2	13
Lavagetto, Pittsburgh	78	231	84	.364	19	18	15	..	5
Vergez, Philadelphia	148	546	198	.3626	63	46	67	4	10
Bordagary, Brooklyn	120	422	153	.3625	39	17	29	6	4
Sullivan, Cincinnati	85	241	87	.3609	36	19	16	2	5
Kampouris, Cincinnati	148	499	180	.3607	62	32	84	2	8
Cuyler, Chicago-Cincinnati	107	380	137	.3605	40	37	34	7	5
Mowry, Boston	81	136	49	.360	13	11	13	1	2
Frisch, St. Louis	103	354	127	.3587	55	35	16	1	7
Wilson, Philadelphia	93	290	104	.3586	37	19	19	1	5
Mallon, Boston	116	412	147	.357	25	28	37	1	11
Grace, Pittsburgh	77	224	78	.3482	29	32	17	..	12
Weintraub, New York	64	112	39	.3482	6	17	13	..	3
Slade, Cincinnati	71	196	68	.3469	14	16	16	2	5
Rothrock, St. Louis	129	502	174	.3466	56	57	29	..	6
Haslin, Philadelphia	110	407	140	.344	52	19	25	1	10
Thompson, Boston	112	297	102	.343	30	36	17	1	13
Koenig, New York	107	396	133	.336	37	13	18	..	12
Campbell, Cincinnati	88	218	72	.330	30	42	7	1	6
Reis, Brooklyn	52	85	28	.329	4	6	13	..	2
Comorosky, Cincinnati	59	137	45	.328	14	7	14	1	2
Lopez, Brooklyn	128	379	124	.327	39	35	36	1	8
Bottomley, Cincinnati	107	399	129	.323	49	18	24	2	11
Orsatti, St. Louis	90	221	71	.321	24	18	25	..	8
Padden, Pittsburgh	97	302	96	.318	30	48	36	..	7
Jurges, Chicago	146	519	163	.314	59	42	39	5	16
J. Dean, St. Louis	53	128	40	.313	21	1	16	1	1
Whitehead, St. Louis	107	338	103	.305	33	11	14	1	5
Thevenow, Pittsburgh	110	408	124	.304	47	12	23	1	13
Jordan, Brooklyn	94	295	89	.302	30	9	17	1	6
Coscarart, Boston	86	284	85	.299	29	16	28	..	8
Spohrer, Boston	92	260	75	.288	16	9	12	2	7
Urbanski, Boston	132	514	147	.286	30	40	32	1	16
Gomez, Philadelphia	67	222	54	.243	16	17	34	..	9
Critz, New York	65	219	53	.242	14	3	10	..	4
Jorgens, Philadelphia	53	62	6	.097	4	3	15	..	1

National Hockey League

American Division

	Won	Tied	Lost	For	Agst	Pts
Detroit	7	6	4	31	28	20
Rangers	8	4	5	34	39	20
Chicago	8	2	6	27	25	18
Boston	5	2	9	19	21	12

Canadian Division

Toronto	8	2	5	44	36	18
Americans	6	2	8	31	39	14
Montreal	6	2	6	28	28	14
Canadiens	3	4	8	26	34	10

Results Dec. 25

Rangers 3, Boston 2.
Chicago 2, Detroit 0.

International Hockey League

Eastern Division

	Won	Tied	Lost	For	Agst	Pts
Syracuse	10	1	4	59	37	21
London	8	2	5	30	24	18
Buffalo	6	2	7	31	33	14
Rochester	2	0	12	33	52	4

Western Division

Detroit	10	3	4	54	34	22
Cleveland	9	0	7	42	44	18
Windsor	5	5	7	39	43	15
Pittsburgh	6	0	10	44	65	12

Result Dec. 25

Pittsburgh 3, Detroit 2.

Marylebone Hits 364

CHRISTCHURCH, N. Z., Dec. 26 (Canadian Press)—Replying to Canterbury's first-innings score of 243 runs, the touring Marylebone Cricket Club yesterday hit 364 in the second day of the three-day match. When stumps were drawn, Canterbury had made 36 for one wicket in the second innings.

Georgians Win Inaugural

MIAMI BEACH, Fla., Dec. 26 (AP)—Prince Serge Mdivani led his team, the Georgians, to a 6-to-5 victory over the Flamingos, captained by Raymond Guest of New York, in the season polo inaugural here yesterday.

Hurlingham Club To Face Matches Without Balding

LONDON, Dec. 26 (AP)—Although the Hurlingham Club, ruling body of British polo, has not yet completed plans for organization of the team that will challenge the United States for the International (Westchester) Cup next June, there has been no indication that Gerald Balding, the nine-goal Irish star, will be recruited for the matches.

Balding, now residing in America, where he is ranked second only to Thomas Hitchcock Jr., played for England in the last series for the historic polo trophy, in 1930, at the Meadow Brook Club, Long Island. He was No. 1 on a team comprised otherwise of Lewis L. Lacey, Captain C. T. I. (Pat) Roark and Capt. Humphrey P. Guinness. This combination lost two straight but hard-fought matches by scores of 10 to 5 and 14 to 9 against an American quartet of Eric Pedley, Earle A. S. Hopping, Hitchcock and Winston Guest.

Present British plans call for selection of the challenging team from a group of six players, only one of whom, Capt. Guinness, is a veteran of cup competition. The others are Capt. M. P. Ansell and Capt. G. E. Prior-Palmer, six goals each; H. Hesketh Hughes seven goals; E. H. Tyrrell-Martin and Capt. P. G. Sangor, eight goals each. Capt. Guinness is listed at seven goals

Thus the strongest side the British could muster, on the basis of handicaps, would total 30 goals as compared with the 34-goal American team which will defend the cup under the leadership of Hitchcock. Tyrrell-Martin is well known in the United States for his excellent play, having spent considerable time in California. Sangor, Ansell Tyrrell-Martin and Guinness were on the British team that invaded the United States this year.

American polo observers doubt that the Hurlingham Club's policy of selecting its 1936 cup team mainly from "homebred" talent will enable the challengers to muster the strongest British side. It had been generally expected here that Gerald Balding would be invited to play. Balding is a professional, to the extent that he trains ponies for wealthy patrons and gives instruction, but polo has no barriers or any amateur rule by which competition is restricted.

Previously England has shown no reluctance to call on talent from the far corners of the Empire or anywhere else in the world.

The American team, picked recently for the trip to England, comprises Hitchcock, Ebby Gerry, Stewart Iglehart, Winston Guest and Mike Phipps, with Bobby Strawbridge as manager.

Hockey Briefs

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

"DON'T bite the hand that feeds you," meant nothing to brother Lester Patrick on Christmas. Guest at the holiday festive board of brother Frank, manager of the Bruins, Lester, manager of Rangers, proceeded to beat his host's team in the evening, 3 to 2.

Two of the Ranger goals were scored by the veteran right winger, Bill Cook, and it proved a happy evening for him. He had gone 16 games without a goal. It was equally a grand night for Peggy O'Neil of the Bruins, who tallied his first counter of the season.

The frantic search for strengthening for the Bruins and Cubs continues. General Manager Art Ross left for Toronto last night, and hopes to send the Bruins reinforcement for the game against Canadiens at Montreal Saturday night.

Paul Runge drove his automobile all the way from Montreal over stretches of road heavily laden with snow and arrived in Boston at 5 o'clock before the game with Rangers. Originally it had been planned to have him play for the Cubs, but time did not permit him to reach Providence so he donned a Bruin uniform and played well.

Eddie Gerard, one-time Maroon and St. Louis coach, was offered a post to help Sylvio Mantha coach Canadiens, but turned down the proposition, preferring to devote all his time to business interests. Canadiens have signed two more from the amateur ranks, Rod Lorrain and Polly Drouin of Ottawa Senators. They probably will be farmed out for the season.

Frank Patrick has a scheme to open up hockey play. He is revealing his plan to the various magnates, and the reception has been quite warm. If the plan will check the hoiding hooking and illegal interference, hockey will benefit.

Chicago Black Hawks have sent Norman Locking to the London Tecumsehs of the International League to make room for Wildore Larochelle, right wing obtained from Canadiens.

Amateur Hockey Result

N. Y. Rovers 8, Baltimore 0.

Pennsylvania Chess Players Take Lead

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 26—University of Pennsylvania chess team took the lead in the annual Intercollegiate Chess League championship tournament here yesterday and now is in an excellent position to capture the title. The Penn team went ahead of both New York University and College of the City of New York, by gaining victories over Brooklyn at 3½ to ½, and over Columbia by 2 to 1.

Much depends, however, on the unfinished matches of the City College players, present champions, who defeated N. Y. U., 2½ to 1½ in the fifth round. The champs were also delayed in their meeting with Seth Low, as only one game was completed. Two games were postponed and one adjourned, and they will be played off today.

New York University drew a bye in the sixth round and dropped to second place. City College stands in third place.

The major share of the work in bringing Pennsylvania to the top has been done by J. Volger and C. Mott. This pair scored double victories in the matches against Brooklyn and Columbia. To date, Volger has contributed 5½ points, while Mott has won five straight.

McGugin Proposes Grid Rule Changes

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Dec. 24 (AP)—Dan E. McGugin, who rounded out 30 years of football coaching at Vanderbilt before his retirement last fall, is going to bat for aerial-minded elevens.

He plans to propose three changes in the rules at the national rules committee meeting early next year. They are:

1. Set a standard penalty for interference with pass receiver rather than give ball to offensive team where interference occurred. "I'd say a 15-yard penalty," McGugin stated, "would be sufficient. Interference is often mixed up with honest effort to get the ball on this play."

2. Provide penalty for roughing passer.

McGugin contends that the football pitcher is even more defenseless than the kicker, who is protected by a penalty.

3. Reduce penalty on offensive team when pass strikes thrower's ineligible teammate.

He suggested the pass interference rule as it now stands "puts the outcome of the game too much in the hands of the officials."

McGugin, who still is connected with Vanderbilt as athletic director, was succeeded as coach by one of his star pupils, Ray Morrison, noted exponent of aerial football.

French Courts to Decide Disputed Tennis Tax

PARIS, Dec. 26 (AP)—The French courts are scheduled to decide Friday whether tennis tournaments should not be included in the category of taxable public amusements.

This situation developed recently when Jean Borotra, the irrepressible Bounding Basque of international Davis cup fame, was called upon by the city public welfare commission in connection with charges brought against the Tennis Club of Paris for failure to pay 592,340 francs of taxes during the past three years.

Borotra is the president of the club. The commission contends that tennis matches become spectacles once the public is invited to attend and entrance fees are demanded.

The veteran player, who among other things has won the American indoor title four times, claimed exemption from the poor tax, which is imposed on all public amusements in France, on the grounds that the matches and tournaments held in the Tennis Club of Paris are not public amusements.

"The purpose of these tournaments," Borotra's attorney told the court at a preliminary hearing, "is to stimulate emulation among younger players, permit their classification in national rankings and prepare them for international matches."

Haul Snow for Bobsleigh Run

LAKE PLACID, N. Y., Dec. 26 (AP)—Emergency measures were taken last night by the New York State Conservation Department to have the Olympic bobsleigh run ready for the official opening Sunday. Commissioner Lithgow Osborne set Conservation Department workers to hauling snow from the top of Mount Van Hoevenberg to the run. Lack of a substantial snowfall to date made such action necessary. Around Lake Placid there was only two inches of snow, but there were seven inches at the top of Mount Van Hoevenberg.

By-Plays

By George M. R. Holmes
Sports Editor

Promises Much Interesting Reading

THE meetings which are being held by the National Collegiate Athletic Association and other college sports organizations in New York City during the next few days promise to furnish much interesting reading for those who are concerned with the athletic affairs of the colleges of the United States. These N. C. A. A. conventions have for a number of years done much in suggesting the way in which the colleges should handle their sports and it looks as if the coming one would have much more to do, especially as regards football. As this organization is not a governing body, whatever it proposes can be adopted or rejected by the colleges; but, as a rule, most of the institutions have joined in, with the result that there has been a general improvement all along the line.

Football and Three of Its Problems

That football is going to receive more than its fair share of attention at the coming meetings is quite certain and there are at least three features of the sport, none of which is in any way connected with the playing of the game, that are going to be in the limelight more than has been the case in years past. One of these is the question of drinking at games. This practice has been going on for many years; in fact, the writer can remember when it was being done as far back as 1894 and no doubt it was done previous to then. But conditions are worse today than they were in the past, due to larger crowds and more drinkers being present. Every college in the country would like to find some way of eliminating this habit. Some of them have tried different ways of overcoming it, and it is to be hoped that the discussion which takes place this year will result in its eventual elimination.

Those Goal Posts

There are two new problems which face the organization this winter and it looks as if they would require a whole lot of thought, if they are to be eliminated in the future—and they must be eliminated. One is the tearing down of goal posts before the game is finished. There have been two such cases this past fall and the Yale Bowl was the scene of both. One was in the Yale-Dartmouth game and the other in the Yale-Princeton battle. How to stop this is going to be quite a problem. Harvard tried stopping the attack on the posts after a game was over by the use of policemen; but the result of the melee that took place pretty well convinced those who took part in it and those who watched it that some other way would have to be found. Perhaps the smearing of the posts with a liberal dose of grease between the halves would be the answer.

Inebriates as Players

The other problem is tied up with the question of drinking at the games. It is the rushing out onto the field of persons under the influence of intoxicants to take part in the game. The most famous case of this was the man who took his place in the Dartmouth lineup against Princeton for one play. We also saw a similar case in the Harvard-Holy Cross game, but this person was taken off the field before the next play started. This, we believe, can be eliminated by stationing enough persons around the gridiron to take charge of the intruder before he can get near the two teams. A better way is to stop drinking at the games, and this is, of course, the real answer to the problem. The colleges should make every effort to bring this about for, if it is not curbed, it is going to be the ruination of college football.

Minnesota Eleven Honored

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Dec. 26 (AP)—Bernie Bierman and his 1935 football team received a Christmas present at the University of Minnesota athletic department Tuesday. It was a small gold football, bearing the inscription "National Champions," and was a gift of the Colorado School of Mines. Athletic Director W. A. Scott of the Colorado institution explained in a letter that it was a gesture to acknowledge the "best football team" in the nation.

Northwestern Opens Feb. 15

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EVANSTON, Ill., Dec. 26—Northwestern's track team will open its indoor season with a triangular meet with Purdue and Wisconsin at Patten Gymnasium, Feb. 13. Other indoor meets will be held with Notre Dame at South Bend, March 29; Chicago, March 6, and another triangular meet with Iowa and Wisconsin at Madison, March 28.

South Australia Leads

ADELAIDE, Australia, Dec. 26 (AP)—South Australia held an overwhelming lead over Queensland at the end of the second day of play in a Sheffield shield cricket competition today. Aided by Don Bradman's 233, the Aussies piled up 642 runs before the innings was declared with eight wickets down. When stumps were drawn Queensland had lost eight wickets for 115 runs.

Navy Elects Sanderson

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Dec. 26 (AP)—The United States Naval Academy soccer squad has elected Midshipman E. G. Sanderson '37 of New Bedford, Mass., captain of the varsity soccer team.

Sporting Around the Hub

Miss Ciccone Advances in U. S. Girls' Indoor Tennis

ELENA L. CICCONE of Newton, the Massachusetts junior girl tennis champion and seeded No. 2 in the United States girls' indoor championship singles at the Longwood Covered Courts, Chestnut Hill, today advanced to the second round when she defeated 13-year-old Dorothy Wightman of Brookline, 6—2, 6—2.

Five other first-round matches were completed before luncheon as the tournament got under way today. Gertrude Tannenbaum of New York had a battle on her hands to defeat Dorothy Kleeb of Beverly at 6—4, 8—6. Polly Morrill of Dedham won her match from Anna Benedict of Brookline, 6—2, 6—3; Louise Hedlund of Watertown downed Jean Drake of Winchester without losing a game; Dorothy Bruno of Winchester dropped four games in defeating Claire Thompson of Brookline, at 6—2, 6—2, and Frances Kelley of Winchester required 20 games to defeat Katherine Hubbell of Dedham at 6—2, 7—5.

Virginia E. Hollinger of Dayton, Ohio, defending champion, is top seeded. Hope Knowles of Philadelphia is seeded third and Helen Bernhard of New York is seeded fourth. Miss Hollinger and Miss Bernhard hold the doubles championship.

Amateur Hockey League Planned—The hockey committee of the New England Association of the A. A. U. has announced that it will sponsor an organized amateur hockey league to play Sundays in the Boston Garden. The plan, it is understood, will follow along the lines of that which is now operating with success in New York. Eight teams will form the junior group. A senior team, corresponding to the Crescents in New York, will be composed of the leading amateurs in this section.

The senior team will be known as the Boston Olympics. Its nucleus will be those members of the present Boston Olympic team who failed to make the United States Olympic team. Players aspiring for positions on the senior team are asked to report at Joe Sullivan tonight at the Boston Arena, where the Boston Olympic Club will be playing against three amateur teams—North Cambridge Hockey Club, Worcester Hockey Club of Providence, and University City Hockey Club.

Redskins Sign New Coach—Ray Flaherty, end and assistant coach for the past two seasons for the New York Giants of the National Professional Football League, has been signed to coach the Boston Redskins next fall, George P. Marshall, owner of the club, announced yesterday. Flaherty has played against the Redskins for several years, and no doubt knows just where to begin improving the club which has had a bad season this past fall. Flaherty succeeds Eddie Casey.

Here and There—Mary Bird of Boston, member of the White Mountain Ski Runners' Club; Dorothy Brewer of Weston and Miriam McKean of Beverly Farms are practicing in the snows of St. Anton, Austria, for the United States women's ski team, which will be chosen in mid-January. . . . Lieu Liang (Billy) Wu of Shanghai, star on Massachusetts Technology's soccer football team this past fall, has been awarded the varsity medal as the outstanding member of the team. . . . Wu is now playing one of the guard positions on the Tech basketball team. . . . M. I. T. now has a sailing dingby fleet of 16 boats, which will fly the burgee of the Cardinal and Gray this coming spring in the Charles River basin.

College Football Results

So. California 33, Kamehameha H. S. A. 7.
Lebanon Valley 6, Tampa 0.

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Stronger Neutral Program Provides for U. S. Initiative Under Pact of Paris

Proposal Urges Compensation For Trade Losses to Industry

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 26—The proposed redraft of the Neutrality Act of Aug. 31, 1935, goes far beyond the original by providing for United States initiative to implement the Pact of Paris. The President would be requested to enter into negotiations with other parties to the pact, for the purpose of drafting a supplementary treaty defining neutral and other rights or duties under the pact. The text follows:

Title I

[Section 1 is an important addition to original act.]

Section 1: Resolved, etc.: That it is the policy of the United States in accordance with its obligations under the Pact of Paris to settle all international disputes by pacific means and for that purpose to cooperate with other states parties to that treaty;

International Treaty

That whereas there exists uncertainty as to the rights and duties of neutrals in general and of the parties to that treaty in case one or more of them resort to force in violation thereof, the President be, and he hereby is, requested to enter into negotiations with all other states parties to the said Pact of Paris with a view to concluding a supplementary treaty relative to such rights and duties.

Definitions

Section 2: That for the purposes of this act:

(a) The term "United States" when used in a geographical sense, includes the several states and territories, the insular possessions of the United States (including the Philippine Islands), the Canal Zone, and the District of Columbia;

(b) The term "person" includes a partnership, company, association, or corporation, as well as a natural person;

(c) The term "American vessel" means a vessel or aircraft registered under laws of the United States.

Arms Embargo

[First paragraph of Section 3 is revised to accord with Section 1. Paragraphs (b) and (c) are new. The rest are similar to present act.]

Section 3: That pending the conclusion of a treaty such as is referred to in Section 1, upon the outbreak or during the progress of war between, or among, two or more foreign countries, the President shall proclaim the existence of a state of war, and it shall thereafter be unlawful to export arms, ammunition, or implements of war from any place in the United States, to any port or place in such belligerent states, or under the control thereof, or to any neutral port or place for transshipment to, or for the use of, a belligerent country.

(a) The President, by proclamation, shall definitely enumerate the arms, ammunition, or implements of war, the export of which is prohibited by this Act.

Embargo on Other War Materials

(b) Whenever, during the course of the war, the President shall find that the export of other articles or commodities, essential to the continuing conduct of the war, would endanger the maintenance of peace between the United States and foreign nations, or the protection of the lives of citizens of the United States or the protection of the commercial interests of the United States and its citizens, or the security of the United States, he may, from time to time, by proclamation, enumerate any or all such articles and it shall thereafter be unlawful to export such articles or commodities, without a license, from any place in the United States. The President shall, upon the issue of a proclamation under the provisions of this subsection, designate the agency for the licensing of the export of such articles or commodities to non-belligerent countries, but the provisions for registration in Title II hereof shall not apply. No license shall be issued for export to any port or place in such belligerent states, or under the control thereof, or to any neutral port or place for trans-shipment to, or for the use of, a belligerent country.

Compensation for Losses

c) It is declared to be the intention of Congress that any person, having American nationality, who suffers pecuniary loss or damage from the prohibtion on the export of goods or commodities included in any supplementary enumeration proclaimed by the President under authority of subsection (b) of this section, shall not individually bear the loss therefore but that such loss shall be distributed and borne by the people of the United States, as a part of the cost of avoiding the involvement of the United States in war. To that end, the President may, upon the issue of a proclamation under subsection (b) of this section, recommend to Congress the means by which such purpose may be effected.

Extension of Embargo

(d) The President may, from time to time, by praclamation, extend such embargo upon the export of arms, ammunition, or implements of war, and upon goods or commodities included in any supplementary enumeration proclaimed by him, to other states as and when he finds that they have become engaged as belligerents in such war.

Penalties and Revocation

(e) Any arms, ammunition, or implements of war or any goods or commodities in any supplementary enumeration proclaimed by the President which have at any time been exported or imported or which it had been attempted to export or import in violation of the provisions of this Act shall be subject to seizure and forfeiture in accordance with the provisions of the Espionage Act of June 15, 1917 (ch. 30, title VI, 40 Stat. 217; 22 U. S. C. A. secs. 238-245).

(f) In the case of the forfeiture of any arms, ammunition, or implements of war by reason of a violation of this Act, no notice of public sale shall be required; no such arms, ammunition, or implements of war shall be sold at public sale, but they shall be delivered to the Secretary of War; and the Secretary of War may order such arms, ammunition, or implements of war destroyed or may retain them for the use of the armed forces of the United States.

In the case of the forfeiture of any of the goods or commodities included in any supplementary enumeration proclaimed by the President under the authority of Section 3 (b) of this Act, such goods may be retained for the use of the armed forces of the United States or sold at public sale, as the President may direct.

(g) When the President finds that the conditions which have caused him to issue his proclamation have ceased to exist he shall revoke the same and the provisions hereof shall thereupon cease to apply.

Quotas on Exports to Neutral Countries

[Section 4 is new.]

Section 4: Whenever, during any war in which the United States is neutral, the President shall find that a foreign country, not a belligerent, is being used as a country of transit for reshipping by land, or by sea or by air, goods or commodities to or for the account of a belligerent, and if in his judgment the enforcement of this Act would be facilitated thereby, he may thereupon proclaim the fact and establish export quotas for all arms, ammunition, or implements of war and for all articles and commodities included within the enumerations proclaimed by him under Section 3 of this Act and destined to such country of transit, such quotas being based upon the average annual exports of each class of goods or commodities from the United States to such country during the five year period next preceding one year prior to the outbreak of the war.

Whenever such export quotas shall be proclaimed by the President, licenses may not be issued for exports to such countries in excess of the amount of such quotas.

No Carriage of Arms by American Vessels

[Section 5 extends present act to cover additional embargoes of Section 3, Paragraph (6).]

Section 5. Whenever the President shall issue the proclamation or proclamations provided for in Section 3 of this Act, and while any such proclamation is in force, it shall be unlawful for any American vessel to carry any articles or commodities enumerated in any such proclamation, to any port or place in the belligerent countries named in such proclamation as being at war or to any port or place under the control of such belligerent countries, or to any neutral port for trans-shipment to or for the use of a belligerent country.

(a) Whoever, in violation of the provision of this section, shall take, attempt to take, or shall authorize, hire, or solicit another to take any such vessel carrying such cargo out of port or from the jurisdiction of the United States shall be fined not more than $10,000 or imprisoned not more than five years, or both. and, in addition, such vessel, her tackle, apparel, furniture, equipment, and the arms, ammunition, and implements of war on board shall be forfeited to the United States.

(b) When the President finds the conditions which have caused him to issue his proclamation have ceased to exist, he shall revoke his proclamation, and the provisions of this section shall thereupon cease to apply.

Embargo on Loans and Credits

[Section 6 is mainly from the House Bill, H. J. Res. 386.]

Section 6: Whenever, during any war in which the United States is neutral, the President shall find that the public interest requires that special restrictions be placed on the furnishing of financial assistance to the countries engaged therein, and shall make proclamation thereof, it shall thereafter, while such proclamation is in force, be unlawful for any person, within the United States, to purchase or sell bonds, securities, or other obligations of any such foreign government, or any person or agency acting for or on behalf of such foreign government issued after the date of such proclamation, or to make any loan or, subject to such regulations as the President may prescribe, to extend any credit, directly or indirectly, to such foreign government or agency or person. The provisions of this act shall not apply to a renewal or adjustment of indebtedness existing on the date of such proclamation.

(a) Whoever shall violate the provisions of this section shall, upon conviction thereof, be fined not more than $10,000, or imprisoned for not more than five years, or both.

(b) When the President finds that the conditions which have caused him to issue his proclamation have ceased to exist he may revoke his proclamation and the provisions of this section shall thereupon cease to apply.

Lifting Embargo on Attacked State

[Section 7 is new.]

Section 7: If the President shall find that one or more of the belligerent countries was attacked in contravention of the provisions of the Pact of Paris, and if such finding is concurred in by a majority of the other nonbelligerent countries parties to said Pact, he shall so advise the Congress, and, with its consent, he may revoke his embargo proclamations issued under this Act in respect to such country or countries so attacked and the provisions hereof shall thereupon cease to apply in respect to such country or countries.

American Ports as Bases of Supplies

[Sections 8 and 9 are from present act.]

Section 8: Whenever, during any war in which the United States is neutral, the President, or any person thereunto authorized by him, shall have cause to believe that any vessel, domestic or foreign, whether requiring clearance or not, is about to carry out of a port of the United States, or its possessions, men or fuel, arms, ammunition, implements of war, or other supplies to any warship, tender or supply ship of a foreign belligerent nation, but the evidence is not deemed sufficient to justify forbidding the departure of the vessel as provided for by section 1, title V, chapter 30, of the Act approved June 15, 1917, (40 Stat. 221; U. S. C., title 18, sec. 31), and if, in the President's judgment, such action will serve to maintain peace between the United States and foreign nations, or to protect the commercial interests of the United States and its citizens, or to promote the security of the United States, he shall have the power and it shall be his duty to require the owner master, or person in command thereof, before departing from a port of the United States, or any of its possessions, for a foreign port, to give a bond to the United States, with sufficient sureties, in such amount as he shall deem proper, conditioned that the vessel will not deliver the men, or the cargo, or any part thereof, to any warship, tender, or supply ship of a belligerent nation; and, if the President, or any person thereunto authorized by him, shall find that a vessel, domestic or foreign, in a port of the United States, or one of its possessions, has previously cleared from such port during such war and delivered its cargo or any part thereof to a warship, tender, or supply ship of a belligerent nation, he may prohibit the departure of such vessel during the duration of the war.

Submarines in American Waters

Section 9: Whenever, during any war in which the United States is neutral, the President shall find that special restrictions placed on the use of the ports and territorial waters of the United States, or of its possessions, by the submarines of a foreign nation will serve to maintain peace between the United States and foreign nations, or to protect the commercial interests of the United States and its citizens, or to promote the security of the United States, and shall make proclamation thereof, it shall thereafter be unlawful for any such submarine to enter a port or the territorial waters of the United States or any of its possessions, or to depart therefrom, except under such conditions and subject to such limitations as the President may prescribe. When, in his judgment, the conditions which have caused him to issue his proclamation have ceased to exist, he shall revoke his proclamation and the provisions of this section shall thereupon cease to apply.

Travel by American Citizens

[Section 10 is based on present act.]

Section 10: Whenever, during any war in which the United States is neutral, the President shall find that the maintenance of peace between the United States and foreign nations, or the protection of the lives of citizens of the United States, or the protection of the commercial interests of the United States and its citizens, or the security of the United States requires that American citizens should refrain from traveling as passengers on belligerent vessels, or on vessels whether American or foreign proceeding to or through any or all areas in which belligerent operations are being or are likely to be carried on, he shall so proclaim, and thereafter it shall be unlawful for a citizen of the United States to travel as a passenger on a belligerent vessel, or on any vessel whether American or foreign, which is proceeding to or through such areas; but the provisions of this section shall not apply:

(1) to any such citizen traveling on a vessel whose voyage was begun prior to the date of such proclamation, and who has had no opportunity to leave the vessel after such date.

(2) to any such citizen who left a foreign country to return to the United States not more than 90 days after the date of such proclamation

(a) The President, by proclamation, shall definitely describe and delimit such areas, and may, from time to time, proclaim changes therein.

(b) Any citizen of the United States who violates the provisions of this section shall thereby forfeit all right or claim to the protection of the United States during such voyage or with respect to any events incident thereto.

(c) When the President finds the conditions which have caused him to issue his proclamation have ceased to exist, he shall revoke his proclamation, and the provisions of this section shall thereupon cease to apply.

American Ships in Danger Zones

[Sections 11 and 12 are new.]

Section 11: Whenever, during any war in which the United States is neutral, the President shall find that the maintenance of peace between the United States and foreign nations, or the protection of the lives of citizens of the United States, or the protection of the commercial interests of the United States and its citizens, or the security of the United States requires that American vessels should refrain from proceeding to or through any or all areas in which belligerent operations are being or are likely to be carried on, he shall so proclaim and thereafter it shall be unlawful for any American vessel

(1) to proceed to or through any such areas

(2) to clear from any port for a port which can be reached only by passing through such area, but the provisions of this section shall not apply to a vessel which is at sea or in a foreign port, on the date of the President's proclamation, until ninety days after such date.

(a) The President, by proclamation, shall definitely describe and delimit such areas, and may, from time to time, proclaim changes therein.

(b) Whenever there is reasonable cause to believe that any American vessel is about to depart from a port of the United States in violation of this section, the collector of customs for the district in which such port is located shall withhold clearance from such vessel, if it is required by law to secure clearance before departing from a port or from the jurisdiction of the United States, or by formal notice served upon the owner, charterer, master, or person in command or charge of any vessel for which clearance is not required by law, forbid the departure of the vessel from such port or from the jurisdiction of the United States.

(c) Whenever there is reasonable cause to believe that any American vessel is about to depart from any foreign port, in violation of this section, the American consular officer for the district in which such vessel is situated shall by formal notice served upon the owner, charterer, master, or person in command or charge of any such vessel notify him of the provisions of this section and of the proclamations of the President issued thereunder.

(d) Whoever, being a citizen of the United States, or subject to the jurisdiction thereof, in violation of the provisions of this section, shall take, or attempt to take, or shall authorize, hire, or solicit another to take any such vessel out of any port or place shall be fined not more than twice the value of the cargo then loaded on such vessel, or imprisoned for not more than five years, or both; and, in addition, if such vessel be found within the jurisdiction of the United States she with her tackle, apparel, furniture, equipment and the cargo on board shall be subject to the same procedure provided for with respect to property seized under Section 3 hereof; and if the vessel be not found within the jurisdiction of the United States, or if she departs therefrom, her American registry shall be deemed suspended forthwith and she shall not thereafter be entitled to fly the flag of the United States during the war.

Transfer of Registry

Section 12: During any war in which the United States is neutral, it shall be unlawful, without first obtaining the approval of the United States Shipping Board, to transfer any vessel of American registry to any foreign registry or flag and any such attempted transfer shall be null and void: Provided, that this section shall also apply to a transfer made in anticipation of war.

Use of American Flag by Belligerents

[Section 13 is from H. J. Res. 386.]

Section 13: Whenever, during any war in which the United States is neutral, the President shall find that vessels of a foreign country, whether with or without the permission of the government of said country, are using or have used, the flag of the United States, or any artifice or device, designed to indicate that such vessels are American vessels, and shall make proclamation thereof, it shall be unlawful for any vessel of such country to enter a port of the United States, or any of its possessions, after the effective date of the proclamation, and it shall be the duty of the several collectors of customs to refuse clearance to any such vessel entering a port of the United States, or any of its possessions, after the date specified in the proclamation as the effective date thereof. If at any time after the issue of his proclamation, the President shall receive satisfactory assurance from the government of such country that use on vessels of such country of the flag of the United States, or other artifice, or device herein referred to, is effectively prohibited, he may suspend such proclamation in respect to vessels of that country for so long as he shall find that such prohibition is not being violated or evaded.

Title II

[Title II is Section 2 of the present Act, with only minor changes. The wording is that of the original Munitions Control Bill, S. 2998.]

Munitions Control Board

Section 14: For the purposes of this title, the terms "Board" means the National Munitions Control Board which is hereby established to carry out the provisions of this Act. The Board shall consist of the Secretary of State, who shall be chairman and executive officer of the Board, the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, and the Secretary of Commerce. Except as otherwise provided in this Act or by other law, the administration of this Act is vested in the Department of State;

Definition of Arms

Section 15: The President is hereby authorized to proclaim from time to time a list of articles which shall be considered arms, ammunition, and implements of war for the purposes of this Act.

Registration of Arms Dealers

Section 16: Within ninety days after the effective date of this Act, or upon first engaging in business, every person who engages in the business of manufacturing, exporting, or importing any of the arms, ammunition, and implements of war whether as an exporter, importer, manufacturer, or dealer, shall register with the Secretary of State his name, or style, principal place of business, and places of business in the United States, and a list of the arms, ammunition, and implements of war which he habitually exports, imports, or is equipped to manufacture for export; but any person who has already registered in compliance with the provisions of section 2 of the Act of August 31, 1935, and whose registration certificate is still valid shall be considered to have registered in compliance with the provisions of this subsection, and the period of validity of his registration certificate shall remain unaffected by the passage of this Act.

(a) Every person required to register under the provisions of this section shall pay a registration fee of $500, and upon receipt of such fee the Secretary of State shall issue a registration certificate valid for five years, which shall be renewable for further periods of five years upon the payment for each renewal of a fee of $500.

(b) Every person required to register under this section shall notify the Secretary of State of any change in the arms, ammunition, and implements of war which he habitually exports, imports, or is equipped to manufacture; and upon such notification the Secretary of State shall issue to such person an amended certificate of registration, free of charge, which shall remain valid until the date of expiration of the original certificate.

(c) It shall be unlawful for any person required to register under the provisions of this section to import or export any of the arms, ammunition, or implements of war without having registered in accordance with the provisions of this section.

Licenses

Section 17: It shall be unlawful for any person to export, or attempt to export, from the United States any of the arms, ammunition, or implements of war referred to in this Act to any other country or to import, or attempt to import, to the United States from any other country any of the arms, ammunition, or implements of war referred to in this Act without first having obtained a license therefor from the Department of State.

Section 18: Licenses shall be issued to persons who have registered as provided for, except in cases of export or import licenses where exportation of arms, ammunition, or implements of war would be in violation of this Act or any other law of the United States, or of a treaty to which the United States is a party, or in case the President finds that in any part of the world conditions exist such that the shipment of arms or ammunition or implements of war from countries which produce them may promote or encourage the employment of force in the course of a dispute or conflict between nations, and, after securing the co-operation of such governments as the President deems necessary, he makes proclamation thereof, in which cases such licenses shall not be issued.

(a) No licenses shall be issued to persons who have failed to register as provided for in Section 16 nor shall licenses be issued for the export of arms, ammunition, and implements of war unless the government of the country to which such arms are to be exported has indicated to the Secretary of State that permission for the importation has been accorded: Provided, however, that no licenses shall be issued for the export of toxic gases or instruments designed for their use in warfare.

Section 19: The Secretary of State, after consultation with the board, shall issue regulations for carrying out the provisions of this title.

(a) The board shall be called by the chairman and shall hold at least one meeting a year. It shall furnish the Secretary of State such advice and information as he may request. The Secretary of the Treasury shall issue such regulations with regard to the export and import of arms, ammunition, and implements of war as may be necessary for carrying out the provisions of this act.

Government Purchases

Section 20: No purchase of arms, ammunition, and implements of war shall be made on behalf of the United States by any officer, executive department, or independent establishment of the Government from any person who shall have failed to register under the provisions of this Act.

(a) Any contract in violation of the provisions of this section is hereby declared to be contrary to the public policy of the United States, shall not be enforceable in any court of the United States, and shall not afford any basis for the granting of legal or equitable relief by any such court.

No Sale of Arms to Foreign Governments

Section 21: No sale of arms, amunition, or implements of war shall be made on behalf of the United States by any officer, executive department, or independent establishment of the Government to any foreign government. The Act of August 29, 1916, relating to the sale of ordnance and stores to the Government of Cuba, is hereby abrogated.

Records of Arms Dealers

Section 22: All persons required to register under this Act shall maintain, subject to the inspection of the Board, such permanent records of manufacture for export, importation, and exportation of arms, amunition, and implements of war as the Board shall prescribe.

Reports to Congress

Section 23: The Board shall make an annual report to Congress, copies of which shall be distributed as are other reports transmitted to Congress. Such report shall contain such information and data collected by the Board as may be considered of value in the determination of questions connected with the control of trade in arms, ammunition and implements of war. It shall include a list of all persons required to register under the provisions of this Act and full information concerning the licenses issued hereunder.

Title III

[Title III is new.]

Shipping Board Licenses

Section 24: Whenever the President shall have issued a proclamation under section 11 of this Act it shall be unlawful for any person to clear or attempt to clear or to dispatch or attempt to dispatch any American vessel from a port of the United States without having first obtained a license therefor from the United States Shipping Board.

Section 25: No license shall be issued by the United States Shipping Board for the departure from the United States of any American vessel for a voyage which would be unlawful under this Act.

Charters

Section 26: The owner or charterer of any American vessel or vessels for which a license is refused because of Section 11 of this Act, may, at his option, notify the United States Shipping Board that he will charter such vessel or vessels to the United States.

Section 27: Upon receipt of such notification, the United States Shipping Board shall grant the applicant an opportunity to be heard. If the United States Shipping Board finds that the vessel or vessels in question have been in operation, so that the refusal of the license would result in a discontinuance of prior operation, it shall notify the applicant that it will charter such vessel or vessels, on behalf of the United States. The United States Shipping Board is authorized to fix a reasonable rate of charter hire for such vessel or vessels, based upon the average commercial rates prevailing for such vessel or vessels during the three years next preceding the outbreak of the war and taking into consideration the recent use of the vessel and its normal earning power under peace-time conditions. Such offer of charter shall lapse if not accepted within 30 days after its receipt by the applicant and thereafter the applicant shall not be entitled to apply, again for a charter on the basis of a refusal of a license for the same voyage.

Section 28: No such charter shall be made for a period exceeding the duration of the validity of the President's proclamation under Section 11, except that the United States Shipping Board may provide for its continuance until the completion of a voyage commenced thereunder.

Section 29: All such charters and the charter hire thereunder shall begin from the date when the applicant notified the United States Shipping Board of his willingness to charter such vessel or vessels or, if the United States Shipping Board shall find that the voyage for which the license was refused would otherwise have commenced at an earlier date, then the charter and charter hire shall commence from such earlier date.

Section 30: All vessels so chartered shall be placed under the control of the United States Shipping Board.

Penalties

Section 31: In every case of the violation of any of the provisions of this Act or of any regulation issued thereunder where a specific penalty is not herein provided, such violator or violators, upon conviction, shall be fined not more than $10,000 or imprisoned not more than five years, or both.

Provisions Separable

Section 32: If any of the provisions of this Act, or the application thereof to any person or circumstance, is held invalid, the remainder of the Act, and the application of such provision to other persons or circumstances, shall not be affected thereby.

Appropriations

Section 33: The sum of . . . is hereby authorized to be appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be expended by the Secretary of State in administering this Act.

New Neutrality Plan Urges Wide Powers for President

(Continued from Page 1)

Secretary of State and the cost of administration borne by the Treasury.

Temporary Measures

In making public the "study," Dr. Shotwell's committee believes that the neutrality law now to be enacted should be temporary, but that it should be made operative until a general treaty can be concluded and effective international regulations evolved.

The mandatory and impartial features of the present Neutrality Act are retained in the draft, which goes further than the present law in many respects. The new measure provides for the extension of the embargoes to trade in any goods or commodities found to be essential to the conduct of war, the committee holding that these additional embargoes would protect the United States against being used by belligerents as a base of essential war supplies. Thus, the committee held, they would serve the twofold purpose of lessening the danger of the United States being drawn into war through trade in contraband and at the same time insure that American exports to a belligerent would not obstruct the co-operative attempts of other nations to preserve or restore peace.

Presidential Authority

"It should be noted that the President is given authority to decide when it is necessary to impose these embargoes and what commodities are 'essential to the continuing conduct of the war' by the belligerents," a statement issued by the committee today says. "To make the law more rigid than this would, in the opinion of the committee, impose great burdens on the economic life of the country without gaining any additional security against involvement in war. Since any restriction of normal exports is injurious to American economic interests, these restrictions should be confined to the articles which the particular countries at war need most seriously in order to prosecute the war.

"The embargo bill introduced by Senator Clark and Senator Nye during the last session of Congress provided that the President should have the same extent of discretionary authority as is laid down in this section."

Drafters of Proposals

Besides Dr. Shotwell, members of the committee drafting the proposal were Prof. Clyde Eagleton of New York University; Prof. Philip C. Jessup of Columbia University; Mrs. Anne H. Johnstone of the League of Women Voters, Washington, D. C.; William O. Scroggs of the Council of Foreign Relations; William T. Stone of the Foreign Policy Association, and Prof. Quincy Wright of the University of Chicago. Paul B. Taylor was committee secretary.

The committee worked for two months on the proposal, first analyzing existing legislation and then putting forward suggestions for revision in the form of a draft text, which was submitted to the National Peace Conference at a three-day meeting of that body on Dec. 16 to 18.

Thirty nationwide organizations will now consider the proposal. They are today banded together under the name of the National Peace Conference, of which Dr. Walter W. Van Kirk is director.

Opinions Differ

Dr. Van Kirk said the proposal would be referred to their member organizations for such study and action as they wished to take. He indicated, however, that unanimous consent was not had in connection with all the provisions in the draft.

"The members of the conference agree that Congress should authorize the President to extend embargoes on essential war materials, such as oil and scrap-iron, and forbid loans and credits to foreign nations," Dr. Van Kirk continued.

Functions of Conference

"Certain of the peace organizations represented in the conference are staunch supporters of mandatory neutrality legislation, whereas other groups are no less convinced that neutrality legislation should be made permissive in character. The National Peace Conference does not take a position on either side of this question. It is the function of this conference to submit reports on neutrality and other questions solely for the consideration and study of the various peace groups."

Dr. Shotwell stressed that the text of the proposed neutrality legislation which his committee offered was put forward "only as an exhibit of the kind of enactment which might be caller for if the United States proceeds with its present revolutionary recasting of his conception of neutrality."

New View of Neutrality

"That it is revolutionary in character should be clearly seen and appreciated," he said. "In the past, neutrality was conceived of as the condition of a nation at peace maintaining its rights of trade while other nations were at war. It is now widely held that insistence upon these rights, even if it may bring temporary prosperity, tends at the same time to endanger peace and safety by reason of the risks which have been run under such conditions, especially in the danger zones of foreign wars. The causes of the War of 1812 and of our entry into the World War in 1917 might lie partly in this insistence upon our neutral rights."

Dr. Shotwell said the "study" represented an effort to put forward a clear idea of the obligation the United States had assumed in attempting to bring about a war-less world

"The preamble of the Kellogg Pact states that the nation that violates it 'should lose the benefits therefor,'" he said. "What are those benefits? No one is in a position to state with authority, and the nations themselves have never agreed. In general it is seen that the benefits are contained in the guarantee of continuing peace, since its signatory renounces war as the instrument of its policy.

Consultation

"But to what extent is that guarantee binding and in what way? The procedure called for under the Pact has not yet been agreed upon except that both Secretaries Kellogg and Stimson have stated that consultation is explicit in the Pact.

"Then there is the further question of whether a Power operating under the sanctions of the League of Nations in the fulfillment of its pledges under Article XVI would be a belligerent or not. It is obviously not fighting the same kind of a war as the nation that fights for its own rights. What kind of a position should it have in an international war? Does it have a friendly or an unfriendly right in acting for the peace of the world?

"These are a few of the fundamental questions which have to be dealt with internationally."

Air Bureau Changes

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26 (AP)—Eugene Vidal, chief of the Air Commerce Bureau, announced appointment of John S. Collins, veteran government employee, as chief of the bureau's administrative section. Collins previously was assistant chief. He succeeds Donald Bartlett, who resigned recently to attend to personal business affairs at Como, Miss.

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'World Fellowship' With Dolls

Mrs. Janet Johl Describes Her Fascinating Hobby

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"NECESSITY is the mother of invention." Perhaps that is why the ancient Egyptian modeled a doll out of clay for his small daughter, or our own American Indian fashioned from the corn husk a baby doll to satisfy the longing of his little girl.

I began collecting dolls about 10 years ago, while on a trip to Europe. I purchased my first doll in a tiny little shop in Reykjavik, Ice., a typical Icelandic lady, with golden hair honest brown eyes and a somber black costume. I added a little Norwegian at Trondjhem, a Dutch girl, with stiff white lace cap and wooden shoes at Volendam, and a Swiss mountaineer, with straw hat and green striped skirt at Interlaken, a constant reminder of the glorious Jung Frau. By the time the summer was over, I had a suitcase full of dolls and not much room left for Paris frocks.

Famous People Represented

That was "only the beginning." Today I have over 100 dolls in my constantly growing collection. I have a family from Tientsin, China, a Prince and Princess from Shanghai, and Amah and baby from Peiping, and a Cantonese farmer in his bamboo raincoat. I have the present Emperor and Empresses of Japan, and a most fascinating Japanese historical set representing the Empress Jingu, 140 A. D., leaving the heir to the throne, a babe in arms, with her faithful Prime Minister Take-no-uchi-Sukuine, before she set forth to conquer the Island of Korea.

There are no international or racial problems within my doll cabinet. All is harmonious! A peon from Mexico looks into the eyes of a lady from Vienna, a Negro woman from Haiti, with basket balanced on her black hair, rubs shoulders with a lovely señorita from Havana. A beautiful blonde from Hungary sits next to an olive-skinned brunette from Italy. A shepherd from Ukraina stands next to a Russian peasant, in the friendliest of relations. Humpty Dumpty defies anyone to push him off a wall, and Alice in Wonderland vies in popularity with the Old Lady who lived in the Shoe and all her children.

As Old as the Human Race

Veritable Ambassadors of Peace, these dolls, representing the people of the world, pleading for peace and understanding! Dolls, themselves, are as old as the human race, and as widely scattered, geographically. Historians claim that children have always played with dolls, although ethnologists question the early specimens judging them as idols. It is known that the earliest jointed doll came out of Greece and that the children of the Aztecs in Mexico, and the Incas in Peru, played with dolls.

Only recently I added to my collection two very crude dolls from South America, one of which wears the hat of the Indians of Cuzco, Peru, and is dressed like a Bolivian Indian, even to carrying the ball of llama wool and the primitive wooden knitting needle. I have not yet discovered the reason for the two golden spoons in the hair, but I feel certain that these two dolls have the whole fascinating history of the Incas behind them.

Of all my specimens of dolls from all over the world, antique and modern, each doll is typical of the country, the people and the period in which it was created, from the very modern group of five babies representing the Dionne quintuplets in their pink blanket down to the southern mammy doll of any year, the little Parisian baby, and an old American baby, dating to 1775. Jointed dolls, dolls of wood, bone, terracotta, sealing wax, china, paper mache, wax, raffia, pipe cleaner wire, rubber, felt, porcelain, button, corn or rags—regardless of their material or their composition, each is of educational value, and each and every one is dear to my heart.

JANET P. JOHL

A Few Dolls From the Collection of Janet P. Johl, Scarsdale, N. Y. Mrs. Johl Writes: "From Iceland to Mexico, From the Eskimo Land to Italy, These Dolls Have Come and They Mingle in Harmony." In the Lower Picture the Group on the Left Is From the Tientsin Section of China. In the Center Are Historical Dolls From Japan With Two Good-Will Dolls Below. On the Right, Chinese Manchus, a Chinese Amah (Nurse) and Child

Household Hints

Saving the Carpet Sweeper

I use a comb to take up hair from the rug near my dressing table, which simplifies cleaning the brush in the sweeper.

Mrs. I. B. J., Oregon.

Aprons From Leftovers

When housedresses are discarded, I make attractive aprons of them—one big cover-all apron or two smaller ones, according to the type of dress. Print dresses make gay kitchen aprons, and voile or sheer cottons make dainty ones for serving dinner, especially if edged with a bit of lace. I made a lovely big white satin one out of an unused slip.

Worn Sheets

When a sheet begins to show wear, I use it to make several pairs of pillow cases, and these give long service.

From Two Old Shirts

My husband wears plain white broadcloth shirts. When the fronts get worn places from collar points rubbing, I take two that are alike in quality, then I carefully rip the front sections out of one shirt, leaving the boxplait and a strip with the buttons on it attached to the band. Using these pieces as patterns, I cut two new ones out of the back of the other shirt. It is very easy to baste and stitch these new sections in place and you then have a new shirt for two old ones!

(Mrs.) J. S., Ohio

From an Inner Tube

I have found that squares cut from an old inner tube are useful about the kitchen, both for handling hot dishes and fruit jars, and as mats for protecting a work table surface.

(Mrs.) B. M. W., Oregon.

Zipper Cushions

I use discarded zippers from worn-out garments on my cushion tops. This saves much labor when cushion tops must be laundered.

(Mrs.) M. V. S., New York.

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The Art of Lettering

Beautiful Craft With a Great History

By Margaret T. Holden Jones

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

IT WOULD be hard to find a more universal craft than that of lettering. It might be said that industry lives on letters. We meet them everywhere, in books, newspapers, on paper bags, covers of tins and boxes, on telephone books, on household linen, calendars, names and numbers of houses and professional door plates. Outside of our homes we have lettering for street names, shop names and signs, and for advertisements of all kinds. Indeed, we cannot escape from this ubiquitous mark of civilization.

The Roman characters of our English alphabet are wonderful in their simplicity and distinctness, qualities resulting from the compulsion of the stone-cutters' art, as they have been handed down to us in cut stones. Their forms, however, must have been determined through the habitual use of a flat stiff brush or some such similar instrument. The disposition of the thick and thin strokes and the exact shape of the curves must have been settled by the rapid use of such a tool. Therefore, in learning the craft of lettering, we need to remember that form and spacing are much more important than a large variety of ornate alphabets. We shall find that individuality of workmanship is expressed through almost imperceptible deviation from the accepted standard.

Revival of Interest

After the invention of printing, calligraphy suffered a decline, and with it came the deterioration of beautiful handwriting. In the latter part of the nineteenth century, John Ruskin and William Morris began to preach the necessity for improving handwriting. Largely as the result of this, Edward Johnston, in the year 1890, began to make a study of this art and to investigate the methods of the old scribes. Thanks to his work, there is now a considerable school of calligraphers in England, the influence of which is felt in every civilized country.

Throughout the centuries books were written with a quill pen on vellum (calfskin), parchment (goatskin), and paper, and such writing had to be very clear and exact. With the invention of the printing press the beautiful handwriting of the past became almost a lost art.

With the growth and spread of education the art of writing was again taught; but it was presented to the people through the medium of copybooks in which the letters and sentences were reproduced by means of copper plates, and these plates were engraved with a sharp-pointed steel needle. This revival of the art of handwriting was really the introduction of a new kind of writing. The quill pen had to be used very lightly, and the difference in the thickness of the strokes was obtained through a difference in the direction of the strokes. A downward stroke, using the full width of the pen, produced a thick stroke, while a sideward movement, using the thin edge of the pen, resulted in a fine or "hair" stroke. But with the new writing the differing thicknesses of the strokes were produced by pressure, the thicker strokes being cut more deeply into the copper-plate than the thin ones. It therefore became necessary to invent a pen which would produce the same result and the pointed steel pen came into being.

The following are six important things to remember in quill-pen writing:

(1) The quill should be cut to compare in size, or width of nib, with the size of writing required. A normal relation is to have the height of the letters equal to 4½ times the width of the nib.
(2) Delicacy and sharpness of cutting.
(3) Right consistency of ink.
(4) Right texture of paper or vellum.
(5) The slope of the desk when writing. If this is not correct the ink will tend to flow from the pen either too fast or too slowly.
(6) The "constant" direction of the hand when writing.

Best Tools

The adage, "A good workman never complains of his tools" applies particularly to calligraphy, and care expended in making or getting the best tools will be reflected in the quality of the work produced.

The capital letters in the illustration are not pen capitals, but are drawn and illuminated with raised gold. Their forms are based on the letters carved in stone on the Trajan Column (Rome circa 114 A. D.) with just the slight variation necessary when exchanging stone and chisel, for vellum, raising preparation, and gold leaf. The remainder of the lettering, both of words and single letters, is in clear modern quill-pen writing, which writing has evolved from beautiful tenth-century English "cursive" writing.

For this type of writing the nib of the pen is cut with a broad flat end, the width being settled by the size of the writing desired. The pen is held naturally and easily, and in such a way that a downward stroke (as coming from about 11 o'clock), will produce a broad stroke, the full width of the pen, while a sideways stroke, at right angles to the downward one (pointing toward 2 o'clock), will produce a fine, or "hair" stroke. To do this the hand is kept "constant," no change in the direction of the wrist being necessary or desirable.

Today we have steel pens made after the style of the quill pens, in varying widths to suit various sizes of writing from the very finest up to that required for "poster" work. But no steel pen can give the feeling, charm and value to the work, or produce quite the same beauty, as is possible with a properly cut and properly used quill pen.

The late Professor Lethaby, in speaking of the interrelation of the arts, said, "Most craftsmen have to deal with lettering of a more formal kind . . . we do need a basis of training in a demonstrably useful art, and I doubt if any is so generally fitted for this purpose of educating the hand, the eye and the mind, as this one of writing."

(This is one of a series of articles by Mrs. Jones, describing unusual and interesting crafts.)

A a for children a child of God
B b for blessings which come from above
C c for CHRIST the belov ed Son.
D d for day when work is done.
E e for endeavour to do the right.
F f for faith in the dark est night
G g for gratitude for His care.
H h for heaven exceed ing near.
I i for ISRAEL beloved of the Lord.
J j for JESUS whose name the word
K k for kindness to all who're near.
L l for LOVE that knows no fear.
M m for meekness who shall inherit the earth.
N n for night dark & dearth.
O o for obedience all our days.
P p for purity peace & praise.
Q q for quest of a quiet mind.
R r for rule—to others be kind.
S s for SABBATH the holiest day.
T t for thought true always.
U u for unfeigned suffering of life.
V v for voice gentle as well as strong
W w for willing ness to do His will.
X x for the our emblem still.
Y y for youth that's full of mirth
Z z for ZION joy of the earth.
Composed & written for Mary Andrieu Holden.
In the year 1935. By Margaret Talbot Holden.

Courtesy of M. T. Holden-Jones

Alphabet Composed and Lettered by Margaret Talbot Holden. The Capitals Are Drawn and Illuminated With Raised Gold. The Lettering and Small Single Letters Are in Modern Quill-Pen Writing

Children Comfortably Dressed

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"OH DEAR!" sighed the little girl, looking at herself in the mirror, "I have on a green sweater and a blue bress and I feel terrible."

Although we do not want children to become self-conscious or fussy about their clothes, there is no doubt that a careful selection of colors in suits, dresses and their accessories may help create harmony in disposition as well as in costume. A sensitive child who is aware of beauty may be unduly and sincerely distressed if colors are discordant or unbecoming. Some children have an aversion to certain colors and it is unwise to cause them discomfort needlessly. Favorite colors and comfortable styles allow the children to be happy about their clothes without a dress or a suit assuming too great an importance. A child who is graciously dressed naturally becomes more gracious, and comfortable clothing for different occasions gives a feeling of ease and poise as a background for further graces.

Even a limited wardrobe may have overalls strong enough to withstand tree-climbing, proper footwear for exploration in mud, sand or woods, and suits or dresses that will not show dirt and spots too flagrantly. A simple spot on a child's dress should not be a catastrophe in a family, and a mother might pause and think well what she is doing when she allows a spoiled dress to spoil disposition too.

One feels sorry for a child whose parents dress her all in white, fresh, clean and shining, and send her out to play, with the warning:

"Now don't get that suit dirty and be careful of those white socks."

For Special Occasions

Was there ever a white suit or dress that did not naturally attract dirt? Can children be happy without exploring the universe, which may be the front sidewalk or the back yard, and does not exploratioon necessitate dust and dirt? Why do mothers ask and expect the impossible? White is beautiful on children, but let it be a comfortable, easily-washed white that will not cause heartaches, or a white saved for a special occasion.

If a child is restless and unhappy without apparent cause look to his or her clothes. Are they suitable for the occasion? Do they pinch or bind sturdy young muscles and stretching limbs? Is the cloth scratchy or prickly? Many a child has shocked adults by behavior not of his best when perhaps part of the fault was in a suit that was too stiff and starchy, or a dress made of material that irritated a sensitive skin. Take it for granted that a boy or girl is naturally a happy, lively individual, and things which are a barrier to these effects should be removed or adjusted. Uncomfortable clothes, too long or too short, of questionable texture or color are such easy things to remedy in these days that a bit of sewing or a dish of dye may quickly work the desired transformation.

"Tough" Ones

"I have made you two new play suits," said one mother to her sturdy little boy.

"Are they tough ones?" asked the boy eagerly.

"Yes, you may play anything you like in them," assured the mother. "When they are dirty you can scrub them clean yourself so I won't mind how often they have to be washed."

All over the neighborhood went the news of the "tough" suits, and because other mothers did likewise, a group of little boys grubbed and scrubbed contentedly.

Never were children's clothes prettier, more sensible and suitable, or easier to obtain than they are today. Clothes that are simple, comfortable and beautiful, that the children may enjoy as a pleasant unobtrusive background and then forget, add much to the bright and shining atmosphere in which children grow best.

One More Gift

Through the Editor's Window

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

LET us give one more gift this season. As women, let us give to one another, honestly and readily expressed, the gift of mutual encouragement. This is a gift for which most women, whether or not aware, deeply long. It is a gift most women richly deserve.

Our human history has been one of long years as an "inferior" people, a social "minority group" in a ruling commonwealth of males. From the days when in primitive communities we were counted of lesser worth by those who considered physical and uninterrupted strength the height of worth, on down into the sophisticated times when we were pampered as luxuries; seldom were we taken seriously or as intelligent individuals. Even today, in those countries where warlike and bombastic thoughts prevail, we are again relegated to what Victorians were pleased to call our "sphere," and honored not as intelligent persons but a means of increasing a race.

I see in this nothing over which to be militant or resentful, but I do see in it cause for a greater co-operation among ourselves, a sweeter tenderness of woman to woman, a finer tolerance and sturdier persistence in helping our men folk to understand us better and to learn by experience to regard our intellectual powers more highly, and a longer patience in working unceasingly to build a truer and more reliable place for ourselves in society. In all this we need encouragement. We need it from our men—not personal flattery but a genuine appreciation of our worth. Also we need and have every right to receive it from one another.

Of course all people thrive on encouragement. Modern educators have learned that children flower in such an atmosphere. Men as well as women work the better because of it. Like gratitude, it is one of the gentler things of life, and we cannot have too much of these warming qualities that glow in the heart of love. But because women have been made conscious, down the years, of being considered inferior, because they have in business and professional life had to overcome countless handicaps based on this concept, because they have been educated, on the whole, less well, and because they have from earliest childhood been made to accept the unspoken theory that the girl child was just a little less important than the boy child—women, more than the men who have had the silver lining of these clouds, need a great deal of encouragement.

Let us, then, give one more gift. Aware that we will flower a sweeter and fuller womanhood in an atmosphere of love, let us, as women, seek to find and appreciate the worth of one another. Let us refuse to voice the personal criticism, the expensive little laugh that men sometimes say we are sharp at giving one another. Let us, instead, stand by one another—not with personal flattery either, but with an honest vision of our mutual worth. This is a Christmas gift which, even if sometimes "delayed in the males," we deserve to receive from women. And it is a gift we women richly deserve to give.

Millicent Taylor

Embroidery Design

Ninth on the list of the Studio Publications "How to Do It Series," which includes works on etching, wood-engraving, sculpture and other arts by various experts, Miss Booker's short volume on embroidery design brings our literature on decorative needlework up to date. ("Embroidery Design," by Molly Booker, the Studio Publications, Ltd., 44 Leicester Sq., London WC2, and 381 Fourth Ave., New York, $3.50.)

Perhaps the greatest value of this book lies in the encouragement which it gives the amateur to make and apply original design. Within the comparatively few pages available for treating such a vast subject, the author covers the points of major importance in modern embroidery: the fundamental purpose of decoration, the simple elements of good design, the practical part of translating one's ideas by the use of certain materials and stitches, and the pictorial value of the best known and most quickly learned of the stitches.

Well-chosen, photographic illustrations, and clear pen-and-ink drawings of a number of stitches, assist the text; and a group of photographs of 15 outstanding examples of embroidery provides a helpful pictorial accompaniment to the concluding analysis of work representative of distinctly different sections of the globe.

That the poor quality of much modern needlework is due, not so much to the actual stitchery employed, or to inferior craftsmanship, as to the acceptance of mediocre commercial design, is made very clear in the opening chapter, in which it is stated:

> The majority of designs sold in average shops are deplorable, and in many cases her (the embroiderer's) own effort, however bad, could scarcely be worse than the one purchased, and it would at least have some individuality.

The author emphasizes simplicity, and the subordination of ornament to the thing to which it is applied. She recommends use of the older designs such as are preserved in museums as inspirational material for original motif, points out the necessity of considering the practical uses of objects decorated by embroidery, and warns against incoherent abstraction by saying, "Being modern does not consist in putting a lot of unrecognisable and queer shapes on to a piece of paper and then coloring them as brightly as possible, as some people seem to imagine."

On the whole her book is to be commended for calling the attention of the layman embroiderer to the desirability of observing those fundamental rules which must be followed if any home craft is to maintain a footing in the field of genuine art.

English Housewife's Harvest

When the Garden Is Bare, Shelves Are Full of Color

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Ely, Eng.

IN DECEMBER, when garden and orchard are bare, the shelves of the English country storeroom are usually comfortably full, and it is like taking a walk through the mellowest days of the year to go and look at them.

Rows of jam and jelly jars, with gleams of jade, ruby, amethyst and amber at their hearts, bring back hours of July sweetness spent among gooseberry, currant and raspberry bushes. Plums, apricot and cherry are of August; blackberry and apple, September; and damson and bullace, October. Tall bottles, likewise, gladden the eyes with the beauty of colored globes of fruit frosting in sirup. There is honey, too, still uncrystallized, the pale lucent green of blossom-nectar, the sunshine yellow of mustard crop, pale amber of white clover, lime and bean, and the dark rich hue of the heather harvest, so sweet of savor.

In the apple chamber, rows of apples and pears fill their separate compartments, their rosy cheeks peeping from the hay.

Those who are fortunate enough to have nut trees, as in Cambridgeshire, where walnut trees abound, dry the shells carefully, and keep them on shelves apart ready for the winter evenings. Hazelnuts, too, are common to English gardens, and the little sweet chestnuts are also great favorites among the children.

Hanging in the airy storeroom are strings of onions, and oh, lovely light! large, purple cabbages, new in from the frost, waiting to be pickled. There are also rows of swollen marrows; and pumpkins fit for any Cinderella's glass coach, but even better suited to homelier purposes.

There, too, hang bunches of Chinese lanterns yellow-gold, for winter decorations, and silver-white branches of honesty — "moon-pennies" of the children—waiting to be stripped of their outer husks to reveal the gleaming disks within.

Spread out on the floor is lavender, dried gray and brittle, and the seeds ready to be gathered in "pillows" and little bags; much of the crop has already been woven by clever fingers into "faggots" while the stems were still pliable, and these sweet-scented trifles now lie among linen and lace, in drawer and cupboard. Hung up, enclosed in muslin, are sprigs of thyme, mint, sage and rosemary—rosemary kept, not only "for remembrance," but for washing the hair. Boiled in rain water, it is a delicious and refreshing addition to the rinsing process, as any housewife knows.

The housewife who loves her garden also keeps a corner in her storeroom where seeds may dry against spring sowing. Hollyhocks of her favorite color, larkspurs, sweet peas of a special variety, petunias and nasturtiums, lie in little boxes of their own. Here she could stand, in the midst of winter, and see in her mind plots gay with flowers; here, in these dry husks, she could "blow a garden with her breath."

ELIZABETH FLEMING

Holiday Greetings!
We wish to express our appreciation of your kindness and loyalty during 1935 by continuing to provide the same high standard in quality and value during the New Year.
Kickernick
PATENTED UNDERDRESS
style-freedom-poise

Short-Cut to Spring

EVERY winter, when the days grow cold and wet, I dream of a journey to Italy. Sometimes the dream becomes actuality and on a day of fog, when night descends upon London at midday, I step into Cook's and buy tickets for two. After that no moment is lost and, before many days have passed, we are whirling over the wet fields of Kent toward Dover and the Channel.

The adventure really begins when we stand, herded together like impatient sheep, waiting for the onrush of blue-bloused porters. As soon as the gangway touches land, they hurl themselves upon us, pushing, yelling, and reeking of garlic.

"Voilà, Madame, le numero quinze!" Our bags are seized and vanish until, in the *douane*, we reclaim and open them for inspection. Having satisfied the officer that we have no contraband, we are escorted by our porter to the train. There follows the usual argument about the disposal of our bags and perhaps a friendly one about our tip, then we sit back and realize that at long last we are "abroad."

* * *

NOT THAT THERE could be any doubt of it. With my eyes closed, I would know. Voices are louder, speech more vociferous. Just watch the shrugging shoulders, and the outspread hands! The advertisements upon the walls, too, advertise France, hailing us through the window which, incidentally, is shut because the large lady in the corner dislikes "un courant d'air." The thought that we do not care for the perpetual smell of orange does not occur to her and, from the time that the guard calls "en voiture" until we draw into Paris, she regales herself juicily in the intervals of dabbing her brow with eau de Cologne.

It is necessary to cross from the Gare du Nord to the Gare de Lyons, a journey accomplished at breakneck speed in the station bus. Glimpses caught from this vehicle, as it skids on the tram tracks, are all that we see of Paris. It is enough, however, to show us that it is raining and that little mounds of melting slush are heaped along the pavements.

* * *

AN HOUR LATER we sit in the train dining-car and, whilst hurtling over northern France, enjoy a delicious dinner. For economy's sake, we have foregone a sleeper and later spread ourselves along the seats in our compartment, trusting that no one else will enter during the night. It grows cold and raw and, as I huddle closer beneath the rug, I count the hours before a punctual spring may be hoped to break upon us. For such an expectation, a few hours of discomfort are negligible.

Toward dawn sleep overtakes me and I awake, hours later, in a fairyland of glittering snow. Immense white peaks, piling one behind the other, tower above us; and overhead the sun shines gloriously in a clear blue sky. After the dreary wet fields of Kent and Flanders, the glory of it is almost overwhelming. When the train stops at a wayside halt for a skiing party to get off, it is all I can do to refrain from running after them.

For some time the train climbs up and up, with the broad white fields of immense glaciers sloping down to our tracks. We round corners so sharp that at one time the tail of our train is on a line with its engine; we are pressed close to the mountainside with walls of white rising sheer on the one hand, on the other a drop into space where the narrow gorges are lost in deep blue shadow.

* * *

FOR TWENTY MINUTES the darkness of the St. Gotthard Tunnel engulfs us, but again we emerge into the sunshine and the pass begins to open out and the line to descend. Châlets, seeming to cling upon the most impossible hillsides, appear more frequently and the tips of the trees show faintly green.

This descent from the snows of the high Alps into the warmth and verdure of the plain, this change from deep winter to effulgent spring, all of which takes place in the narrow space of one hour, is one of the most miraculous and satisfying experiences which travel can afford. It is like emergence from a long tunnel into the light, or like the awakening from a dream of sorrow to peace. Beneath one's eyes the whole glorious pageant of spring unfolds, from the budding of the winter aconite to the blossoming of the cherry tree.

* * *

WHEREAS AT HOME spring comes reluctantly, hiding her charms beneath the earth, releasing them so secretly that often we miss their coming and only realize with a pang that they are there when already they are going, in this incredible journey we pass in one sunny morning through the whole beautiful gamut of her scale. We see the strengthening sun melt the ice and drive it down the gorges in rushing churning torrents, the blades of green appear on the slopes, and on the bare branches of trees the buds begin to swell. Half an hour later, still descending, we see willow trees waving leaves in the breeze and, against the warm glow of pink or yellow plaster walls, the pale stars of the flowering almond throw a fairy tracery of blue.

Oxen begin to amble along dry white roads, lined with poplar trees, and dark-skinned peasant women, with gaily-colored kerchiefs bound over their hair, pause in their work in the fields to wave to the train.

Switzerland, still white-garbed in winter, lies behind us now; yet for another hour her huge peaks, shimmering ethereally against the blue, will recompense us for a backward glance. As the train hurries on past Maggiore and over the vast plain of Lombardy, the panorama of spring's emergence from winter continues to unfold. Through our windows, the sun strikes warm and off comes the first layer of wool.

*

ALL THROUGH THE morning, we keep our noses glued to the window for fear that we shall miss anything. The changes in nature's garb also keep pace with us. As the scene becomes more hilly, rosemary and wild lavender clothe the ground, filling the air with delicious aromatic scents.

Soon after midday, the Mediterranean appears on our right. Living up to tradition, it is of an astounding blue shaded with jade green, and upon it the sun throws a brilliant sheen. At a wayside station we alight and there, in a garden beyond the fence, are camellias in flower, feathery mimosa, and over the wall, falling in deep red trails, is ruby-flowered Bougainvillea. Deep among the foliage, too, I espy oranges glowing like small lanterns and the whole air is filled with the breath of pine and eucalyptus.

Giovanni, remembering us from a previous year, hails us gaily from the seat of his ramshackle vettura:

"Buon giorno, Signore!"

I smiled, inside and out. It is so good that spring has come.

A. C.

Anonymous

UNSIGNED
window-paintings
of snow-peaks, ferns, lilies,
feathery palms, for those who rise
early!

IRENE STANLEY

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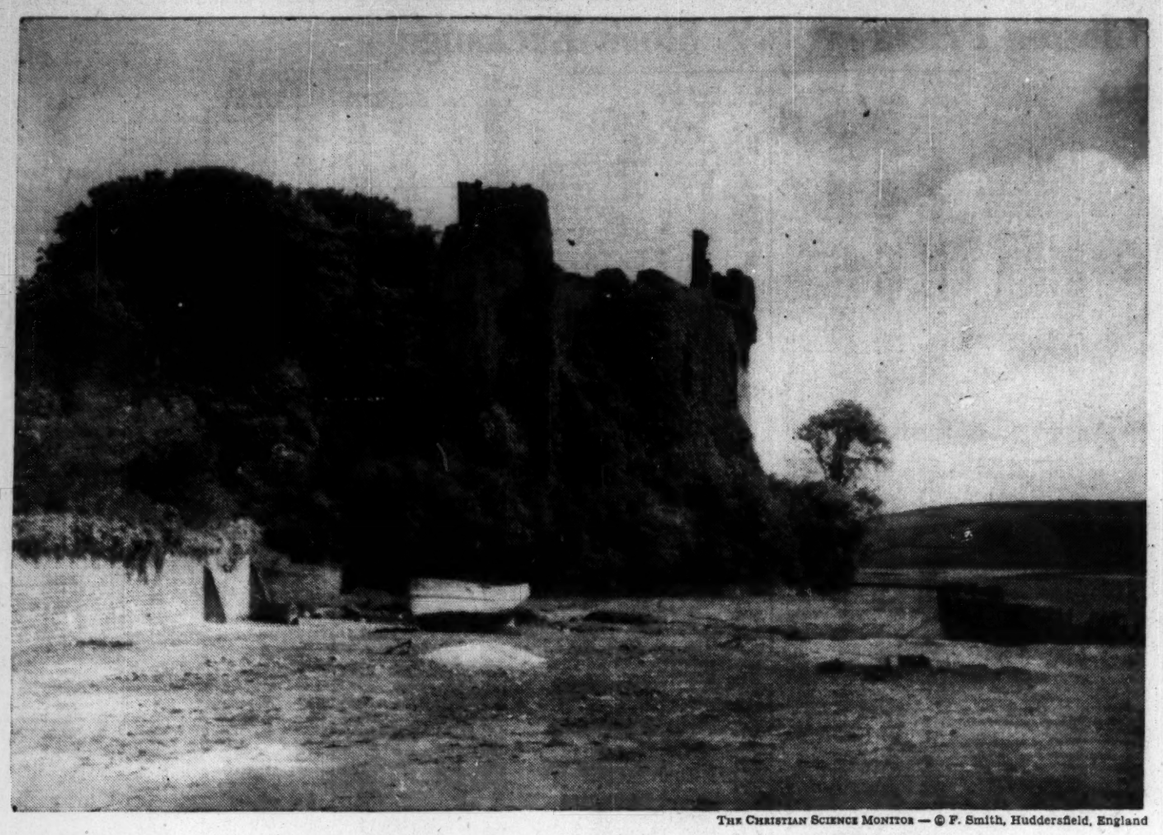

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LAUGHARNE CASTLE, CARMARTHENSHIRE, WALES

LIKE some old veteran, muffling itself up to the ears against the wind and the weather, Laugharne Castle stands with its head in the clouds and its feet, at high tide, in the water.

The estuary of the Taff and Towy evidently suggested a fine site for purposes of defense to the ancient Welsh warriors, for before Guy de Brian erected his castle in the thirteenth century, Rhys ap Gruffydd had built his, at a much earlier date, on the same spot. Today a tangle of undergrowth and ivy has taken the ruin to itself, covering the scars made by Cromwell's "Ironsides" with the kindly green of nature. But the oldest part of the castle—the two drum towers whose walls of enormous thickness defied all onslaughts—rear themselves against the sky as if to proclaim the identity of the fine old building.

Winter

I would travel the world across to see
A small bird etched in a leafless tree,—

The mottled wing of a partridge lifting
Over the fields where the snows are drifting.

The feet of the fox, in his coat of rust,
Leave sculptured flowers on the crystal dust.

The bobcat stirs, and the bare boughs feel
Her gliding body and taloned heel;

While safe from sight, down a frozen furrow,
The rabbit sleeps in the dark of his burrow.

The brook lies deep. At its icy roof
The wild deer stamps with a restive hoof.

The woodpecker climbs in a scarlet hood.
Above the crest of the naked wood

The sun is a circle, drained of gold—
The branches creak in the bitter cold—

And yet I would travel the world to see
A white hill etched with a winter tree!

ELEANOR BALDWIN

Yet Greater Joys

A single tree flinging its branches across the window
Speaks of the forest.
One ivy plant
Suggests gardens.
A glimpse of blue sky
Remembers the vast bowl of heaven over the plains.
Sometimes, by these small gifts, the heart is filled with joy almost to bursting.

Yet there are greater joys:
To walk through gardens slowly,
Through the length and breadth of them,
Drinking in perfume not from one but from a hundred flowers,
Feasting your eyes on waving seas of color;
To know the prairie stretching far to the horizon line,
To feel its wide spaces,
To learn the glory of its sunrise, its sunset, its myriad stars.

Truly your heart should beat with happiness for the one tree close at hand.
But accept with grateful welcome, when you may,
The invitation of many trees.
With reverence and ecstasy, enter into the silence of the deep forest.

MARJORIE KNAPP

A School on a Mountain-Top

ONCE, at a lecture, I heard Bertrand Russell say that he would like the opportunity to educate a child, far from the influence of man, on the top of a very high and isolated mountain. . . . I could satisfy the Russell crave for a mountain. I could conduct him to a splendid one—high and lonely—and I could tell him, too, that educating the young on said pinnacles, while it had certain advantages, was not unalloyed joy.

And I speak from the depth of knowledge, for when my children had arrived at what is technically known as the age of reason, we were perched on a mountain as high as the most exclusive could desire; and it looked singularly as though I was to be "it" in the educational game. At the mill village was a school for the Cholo and Indian children, founded and supported by the Company and presided over by one Bacigaloupe, lightly known as Bachie. But for the Gringo children, who in our halcyon days never numbered more than seven and were often but two, there was nothing. . . .

I am not sure that I was ever in a position to refute the parent who said his children would probably not learn much, but I do know that the children themselves liked our school; and never once during the three years that I taught was I at a loss for willing and enthusiastic pupils. Indeed, many a morning after a party I have dug my head into my pillow and prayed for some miracle that would keep my young friends at home; but always on the stroke of nine would come the patter of feet, the welcoming woofs of Gypsy, and the babble of shrill voices.

"We're here, Bogie. Hurry up, it's time to start school."

Starting school gradually evolved into a ritual. On that first rainy morning we discussed the matter in open forum, and decided that voice music would make a cheerful getaway. So from my pile of frowsy school-books I selected *A Book of Songs for Unison and Part Singing*, and turning to page 307, proceeded to instruct my class in "The Star-Spangled Banner." It was rough going. Babycita, aged four, spoke practically no English, having been brought up almost wholly by a devoted Bolivian nurse. Bob was apparently tone deaf, withal stirred by an earnest desire to please. Polly had the makings of a fine basso-profundo, and always sang at least an octave and a quarter lower than the others. Red-headed Billito rose and fell with mathematical precision, but with small regard to melody. Little Cara had a sweet, piping voice, which was completely drowned by her comrades' hearty but misdirected efforts; and Dickie was entirely too shy even to peep. We had no piano, nor even one of those instruments—I think they were called tuning forks—that were used by singing teachers in the days of my youth. We simply trusted to nature, and the finished result was enough to make poor dear Francis Scott Key wish that the British had taken the flag before he had had a chance to write his ditty. But the children adored it, and when we advanced to saluting the flag, their cup was full to overflowing. . . .

The high water mark of elegance in our ceremony was not reached, however, until several weeks later, when one of the boys introduced scout hats into our midst. Our benefactor had been to La Paz on a holiday, and, I rather suspect in the rosy afterglow of a celebration, blew all the children—boys and girls alike—to scout hats. Then Billito, who will no doubt grow up to be a great administrator, crystallized our ritual into sharp and definite form. On the dot of nine each morning the six would line up on the path outside my tent, scout hats—some a trifle too large, several visibly too small—cocked nattily on their heads, and march around camp to the steady "Right-left, right-left" of Billito, who, as organizer, naturally led. Up the back path they'd swing, through the kitchen, and into our school-room. Before a small and very wilted paper flag—the only one we could find in camp—they would halt, click heels, raise right hands to hat brims, and boom out as one man,

"I pledge allegiance to my Flag—"

Then right about face, and all together and each in his own particular key, they would dash off "The Star-Spangled Banner." Later we included "America," which was better suited to our voices; and, as a compliment to Dickie, who was a Britisher, "Rule Britannia." The children felt that it would not be doing right by George Washington, if they sang "God Save the King"; but they decided that without any disloyalty they could manage "Rule Britannia" and thus soothe Dickie, who was inclined to burst into tears when urged to raise his voice in "The Star-Spangled Banner."

Hats were doffed only in prayer, and then under protest; and it took all sorts of arguments before I finally convinced my scholars that the treasured things simply had to be laid aside during the sterner and less spectacular part of our school day.—From "Living High: At Home in the Far Andes," by ALICIA O'REARDON OVERBECK. (New York: Appleton-Century.)

Scientific and Religious Viewpoints

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THINKING men and women are demanding an exalted and ennobling concept of Deity. They are seeking a practical understanding of the great First Cause. A revolution in the religious thought of the world is being brought about by Christian Science. This revolution is attended by advancing spiritual ideas and a greater sense of freedom and peace.

Mary Baker Eddy has written on page 107 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," "Through Christian Science, religion and medicine are inspired with a diviner nature and essence; fresh pinions are given to faith and understanding, and thoughts acquaint themselves intelligently with God." Christian Science has inspired a practical and effective interest in spiritual facts. Mankind is learning to have a profitable reverence for divine authority. Dogmas and theories are giving way before the enlightened understanding. Men are learning that thoughts and theories must be challenged and tested before honoring them with faith and credence. Christian Science has revealed the divine Principle by which to test them.

The invisible ideas of Mind are potent forces. God's ideas are spiritual, and constitute the consciousness of the real man. Material thoughts are mortal and ephemeral. God is the creator of man, and His likeness expresses divine intelligence and power. Our human needs are wholly supplied by omnipresent Love acting through intelligent ideas, which are manifested in helpfulness, kindness, affection, and gentleness. Love, governing our thought, banishes all worry, irritation, impatience, and resentment. Material theories are incapable of producing harmony in the social order of the age. Christian Science, imbued with heavenly authority, is meeting the demands of humanity and freeing thoughts from the unrest of mortal mind. Mrs Eddy states (*ibid.*, pp. 108, 109): "My discovery, that erring, mortal, misnamed *mind* produces all the organism and action of the mortal body, set my thoughts to work in new channels, and led up to my demonstration of the proposition that Mind is All and matter is naught as the leading factor in Mind-science."

Through this discovery our thought is changed from a physical to a spiritual basis, and we find that Christian Science is the law of Mind, God. It constitutes the exact, immutable, and unerring truth, which appertains to the whole of existence. In a textbook of physics may be found this statement: "Physics neither offers nor seeks an explanation of the universe. It leaves all such problems to metaphysics." Thus, if we are going to interpret rightly the nature of cause and effect, we must seek the explanation from a spiritual and not a material standpoint. Christian Science teaches that God is the only cause, and all real effect and law emanate from God—from Mind, not matter. It proves that every true effect is the result of the intelligent and omnipotent cause which we understand to be God, infinite Truth and Love. This being true, every real effect partakes of the nature of Truth and Love and is constructive and beneficial. For this reason it follows that social unrest and discord, sin and disease are not real effects, but only delusions of the human mind which Science corrects and eliminates.

Thus Science demands consistent spiritual thinking from each one of us. Paul said (Romans 12:2), "And be not conformed to this world: but be ye transformed by the renewing of your mind, that ye may prove what is that good, and acceptable, and perfect, will of God." Man has conscious ability to reflect God, whose creation, perfect and eternal, is unfolded by the all-knowing Mind through divine Science.

Spiritual understanding eradicates the human belief in sin and sickness. The religion of Christ Jesus was essentially practical and was devoted to the glorification of the Most High—the only cause. Christian religion demands righteousness—Godlike thinking and acting—from each of the disciples of Christ, Truth. It teaches us to "hunger and thirst after righteousness," and shows us that this is the only way by which we may become beneficial members of our community and of the world. Righteousness is lawful, while wrong—oppression, despotism, malice—is proved powerless by the Christlike thinker and doer. The religion of our Master prompts us to be compassionate, just, and honest. The material instinct of mortals, based upon a limited view of substance and being, is selfish, inconsiderate. Therefore material thinking is contrary to the religion of Christ Jesus; and if we are to be true Christians, we must base our thinking upon goodness and spirituality.

Consequently, Christian Science demands constant spiritual thinking of each of its adherents, and shows them how they may acquire it. Thus we see that Science and true religion have a consistent and divine oneness. They are not at war with each other, but one inevitably supports the other. God is the divine Principle of all being. Christianity is scientific, and we all may utilize divine law in working out our everyday problems. Divine Science is the law of all harmony. It reveals the fact that substance is Spirit, and demands the worship of Spirit. We surrender the love of materiality as we begin to grasp the spiritual facts and laws which are essential to our well-being, and learn to dedicate our thoughts to the contemplation of Life, Truth, and Love.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Spanish]

EL PUNTO DE VISTA CIENTIFICO Y EL RELIGIOSO

Traducción del artículo sobre la Ciencia Cristiana publicado en inglés en esta página

HOMBRES y mujeres pensadores están pidiendo un concepto elevado y ennoblecedor de Dios. Están buscando un entendimiento práctico de la gran Causa Primera. La Ciencia Cristiana está produciendo una revolución en el pensamiento religioso del mundo. Esta revolución está acompañada por ideas espirituales más progresivas y por un sentimiento de más paz y libertad.

Mary Baker Eddy ha escrito en la página 107 de su libro SCIENCE AND HEALTH WITH KEY TO THE SCRIPTURES (CIENCIA Y SALUD CON LA CLAVE DE LAS ESCRITURAS): "Por medio de la Ciencia Cristiana la religión y la medicina se inspiran con una naturaleza y una esencia más divinas; la fe y el entendimiento reciben nuevas alas; y los pensamientos entran en contacto inteligente con Dios." La Ciencia Cristiana ha inspirado un interés práctico y efectivo en los hechos espirituales. La humanidad está aprendiendo a tener una reverencia muy provechosa hacia la autoridad divina. Los dogmas y las teorías ceden al entendimiento esclarecido. Los hombres están aprendiendo que los pensamientos y las teorías tienen que examinarse y ponerse a prueba antes de honrarlos con la fe y la aceptación. La Ciencia Cristiana ha revelado el Principio divino por el cual se pueden poner a prueba.

Las ideas invisibles de la Mente son fuerzas poderosas. Estas ideas divinas son espirituales y constituyen la conciencia del hombre verdadero. Los pensamientos materiales son mortales y efímeros. Dios es el creador del hombre y Su imagen y semejanza expresa inteligencia divina y poder divino. Nuestras necesidades humanas se proveen enteramente por el Amor divino y omnipresente, obrando por medio de ideas inteligentes que se manifiestan en altruísmo, bondad, afectos humanos y dulzura. El Amor, gobernando nuestros pensamientos, elimina toda preocupación, irritación, impaciencia y todo resentimiento. Las teorías materiales son incapaces de producir armonía en el orden social de esta época. La Ciencia Cristiana, dotada con autoridad celestial, provee a las necesidades de la humanidad y libra el pensamiento de la inquietud de la mente mortal. Mary Baker Eddy declara (*ibidem*, pág. 108, 109): "Mi descubrimiento, de que lo que llamamos *mente* errónea y mortal produce todo el organismo y la acción del cuerpo mortal, impulsó mi pensamiento a trabajar en nuevas direcciones, y me condujo a la demostración de la proposición de que la Mente es el Todo y la materia no es nada, como factor principal en la Ciencia de la Mente."

Por medio de este descubrimiento, nuestro modo de pensar cambia de una base física a una base espiritual, y encontramos que la Ciencia Cristiana es la ley de la Mente, Dios. Constituye la verdad exacta, inmutable e inequívoca la cual pertenece a la existencia entera. En un texto de física se puede encontrar la declaración siguiente: "La física ni ofrece ni busca una explicación del universo. Deja todos los problemas de esta índole a la metafísica." Así es que si queremos interpretar correctamente la naturaleza de causa y efecto, tenemos que buscar la explicación desde un punto de vista espiritual y no material. La Ciencia Cristiana enseña que Dios es la única causa, y que todo efecto verdadero y toda ley verdadera emanan de Dios,—de la Mente, no de la materia. Prueba que todo efecto verdadero es el resultado de la causa inteligente y omnipotente, que reconocemos como Dios, la Verdad y el Amor infinitos. Dada esta verdad, todo efecto real participa de la naturaleza de la Verdad y del Amor y es constructivo y benéfico. Por esto se deduce lógicamente, que la desazón y la discordia sociales, el pecado y la enfermedad, no son efectos verdaderos, sino solamente ilusiones de la mente humana, que la Ciencia corrige y elimina.

Así, pues, la Ciencia pide a cada uno de nosotros una manera de pensar consistentemente espiritual. San Pablo dijo (Romanos 12:2): "No os conforméis con este siglo, sino antes transformaos, por la renovación de vuestra mente; para que hagáis experiencia de cuál sea la buena, la agradable y la perfecta voluntad de Dios." El hombre tiene la capacidad consciente de reflejar a Dios, cuya creación perfecta y eterna es revelada por la Mente omnisciente por medio de la Ciencia divina.

El entendimiento espiritual desarraiga la creencia humana en el pecado y la enfermedad. La religión de Cristo Jesús fué esencialmente práctica, y fué dedicada a la glorificación del Altísimo—la Causa única. La religión cristiana exige justicia—una manera de pensar y de obrar a la semejanza de Dios—de cada uno de los discípulos de Cristo, la Verdad. Nos enseña a tener "hambre y sed de justicia", y nos demuestra que esa es la única manera de llegar a ser miembros útiles de nuestro país y del mundo. La justicia es legal, mientras que el mal—la opresión, el despotismo, y la malicia—carecen de poder para el que piensa y obra de una manera cristiana. La religión de nuestro Maestro nos mueve a ser misericordiosos, justos y honrados. El instinto material de los mortales, basado en un punto de vista limitado de la substancia y de la existencia, es egoísta, sin miramiento para los demás. Por esto, una manera de pensar material es contraria a la religión de Cristo Jesús; y si queremos ser buenos cristianos, tenemos que fundar nuestro pensamiento en la bondad y la espiritualidad.

Por consiguiente, la Ciencia Cristiana exige una manera de pensar espiritual y constante de cada uno de sus adherentes, y les enseña a adquirirla. Así vemos que la Ciencia y la religión verdadera tienen una unidad consistente y divina. No están en guerra la una con la otra, sino que la una inevitablemente soporta la otra. Dios es el Principio divino de toda existencia verdadera. El cristianismo es científico, y todos podemos aprovecharnos de la ley divina, para encontrar la solución de nuestros problemas cotidianos. La Ciencia divina es la ley de toda armonía. Revela el hecho de que la substancia es Espíritu, y exige la adoración del Espíritu. Renunciamos al amor de la materialidad, a medida que empezamos a comprender las verdades y las leyes espirituales, que son imprescindibles para nuestro bienestar, aprendiendo a dedicar nuestros pensamientos a la contemplación de la Vida, la Verdad y el Amor.

Información respecto a la literatura de la Ciencia Cristiana publicada en este idioma puede obtenerse dirigiéndose a la Casa Editorial de la Ciencia Cristiana (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

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Listed Stock Quotations

Various Stocks Reach Highest Territory in Last Five Years

Commodity and Money Markets

Aviation Shares And Specialties Market Leaders

By Forrest Price

They wanted to soar—those aviation stocks.

And some of them did.

They constituted the main feature of today's market.

Some of the specialties also leaped forward.

And now arises the question when does a specialty become a regular?

Anyway it was a pretty good bull market.

About 2,200,000 shares changed hands.

Wright Aero went skyward to the tune of more than 6 points, recording a new high for the year or longer.

Many stocks sold at the highest level in the last five years.

Among the aviation shares to gain anywhere from a point to 6 points were Douglas Aircraft with an advance of 6 points, United Aircraft, Curtiss Wright, Boeing and Sperry.

Stocks recording gains of 2 to 3 or more points included U. S. Freight, Collins & Aikman, Cerro de Pasco, Electric Boat, Container A, Ruberoid, Spiegel-May-Stern, Twin City Rapid Transit preferred, Virginia Carolina Chemical, Worthington Pump A., American & Foreign Power preferred, American Smelting, American Writing Paper preferred, Auburn, Electric Power & Light 6 per cent preferred, Goodrich preferred, International Silver preferred and Laclede Gas.

Among the few losers were Western Union, National Lead A, Jersey Central and Cudahy Packing.

Good news concerning the railroads had to do with higher prices for railroad loans in the bond division. Some of them rose as much as a point. The campaign of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation for lower interest rates for railroad financing and decidedly better earnings for November did the trick.

There was not much excitement in the commodities market. Grains at Chicago moved higher late today. Cotton at New York was very quiet. Prices ruled steady.

Inventory taking is at hand. Likewise forecasts for 1936 are in order. And altogether everything looks fine for business. It is customary for manufacturers and producers everywhere to keep their inventories low at this season, and buying in many instances has been of the hand-to-mouth order.

The result is there in a good backlog of orders in some of the large institutions.

Reports are at hand that business of the machine tool makers is more than 100 per cent greater than it was a year ago. As the activities of the machine tool manufacturers are largely indicative of the general trend of things these reports could scarcely be more encouraging.

Then there is electric power production. It is now at its highest point in history. Electric power always has been regarded as an accurate business barometer.

Iron Age says current steel production is about 7 points under that of a week ago, but "with the underlying general trend of business still upward quick recoveries of both ingot and finished steel output are expected in the first week of the new year."

Wheat at Chicago Has Strong Close

CHICAGO, Dec. 26 (AP)—New indications that a notable squeeze is at hand in December wheat prices here developed late today.

December wheat contracts climbed more than 1½ cents, and reached a premium of 7 cents over May. Such a steep premium is almost unprecedented at this time of year. Only 10,000 bushels were scheduled for delivery here tomorrow on December contracts, although the total of unsettled dealings are about 4,000,000 bushels.

Wheat closed strong, ⅛-1⅝ above Tuesday's close, May 99¾-⅞ unchanged to ⅛ lower, May 59¼-⅜. Oats ⅛ up, and provisions unchanged to 15 cents down.

Markets at a Glance

By the Associated Press

New York

Stocks: Firm; aircraft and utility issues strong.

Bonds: Steady; U. S. Governments improve.

Curb: Higher; specialties and utilities in demand.

Foreign Exchange: Narrow; sterling higher.

Cotton: Quiet; liquidation; local selling.

Sugar: Higher; trade buying.

Chicago

Wheat: Strong; December squeeze indicated.

Corn: Easy; favorable weather conditions.

Cattle: Steady to 25 up; top $14.

Hogs: Steady to 10 higher; top $10.20.

Foreign

Paris—Prices were fractionally higher throughout the list in a quiet session on the Bourse today. Rentes advanced slightly and international issues remained steady. The market closed firm.

London and Berlin—Holiday.

Dividend Declarations

Company	Rate	Regular Period	Pay-able	Stock of Record
Lane Bryant pf	$1.75	Q	Feb. 1	Jan. 15
Phila Elec $5 pf	$1.25	Q	Feb. 1	Jan. 10
West Coast Oil pf	$1	..	Dec. 27	Dec. 23
Do Extra	$3	..	Dec. 27	Dec. 23
Initial				
International Milling Co. 5% pfd	$1.25	Q	Jan. 15	Jan. 4
Liquidating				
Transcontinental Air Transport, Inc	25c	..	Dec. 20	Dec. 9

Cotton Market Steady

NEW YORK, Dec. 26 (AP)—Trading in cotton was very quiet today, and prices moved in a narrow range. March deliveries after selling up from 11.31 to 11.35, were ruling around 11.33 in the late trading when the market was quiet but steady, and a point or so above Tuesday's closing quotations.

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

1935 High	1935 Low	Stock	Sales	High	Low	Last	Net Chg.
52½	32	Abraham & Str	1	47	47	47	..
74¾	51	Acme Steel	60	60	60	60	+1¼
11⅞	4¼	*Adams Express	11¼	10¾	10¾	11¼	..
100⅞	84¾	Adams Exp pf	100⅝	100⅜	100⅜	..	..
37¼	28	Adams Millis	35¼	35¼	35¼	35	..
24⅜	8	Addressograph	24	23¾	23⅞	23½	..
19	4½	Advance Rumely	19¾	18⅜	19⅜	19	..
8⅜	6½	Affiliated Prod	7½	7¼	7¼	7⅝	..
173	104⅜	Air Reduction	167¼	166½	166½	166	..
2¾	¾	Airway Elec App	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	2	..
20⅛	13½	Alaska-Juneau	14⅜	14⅛	14½	14⅜	..
33¼	6⅝	Alleghany Pr pf (h)	26⅞	26⅛	26⅞	..	..
3⅜	¾	Alleghany Corp (h)	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	..
14⅝	2⅜	Allegh pf ww xxx (h)	11¾	11	11¾	11½	..
14⅝	1¾	Allegh pf xw (h)	10⅝	10⅜	10⅝	10	..
14½	2	Allegh pf ww XL (h)	10¼	10¼	10¼	10⅝	..
30½	21	Allegh Steel	30⅛	29⅜	30	30	..
24	12¼	.25b Allied Mills	24⅝	22⅝	24¼	23¾	..
173	125	6 Allied Chem	152¼	151	151½	152	..
129	122½	7 Allied Chem pf	124¾	124¾	124⅝	124¼	..
9	3½	.. Allied Stores	7¼	7	7¼	7	..
37⅞	12	.. Allis Chalmers	37⅜	36¾	37¼	36⅝	..
75¼	49	5 Allied Stores pf	72	72	72	72½	..
4½	2¼	.. Amal Leather	3½	3½	3½	..	..
79	48½	2 Amerada	79	78¼	78¼	79	..
57¾	41½	3 Am Ag Ch Del	51	51	51	50⅞	..
47⅞	13½	.. Am Bank Note	43¼	43	43¼	42¾	..
18½	6½	.. Am Crystal Sug	18⅜	18	18⅜	18¼	..
92	72	6 Am Crys Sug 1pf	90¾	90¾	90¾	90	..
149	110	4¶ Am Can	136½	135	135	136½	..
168	151¾	7 Am Can pf	164½	164	164	..	..
32⅝	10	.. Am Car & Fdry	30½	30¼	30½	30	..
64⅝	25½	.. Am Car & F pf	59⅝	59⅝	59⅞	..	..
31¾	8	.. Am Chain	32¾	31	31¾	30¾	..
115	38	1¾b Am Chain pf	112	112	112	..	..
96	66	3¶ Am Chicle	87¼	87¼	87¼	87¾	..
8⅝	2¾	.. Am Colortype	8⅞	8	8⅞	8⅝	..
35¾	22½	.. Am Com Alcohol	30½	28½	29½	28½	..
3⅞	¾	.. Am Encaustic T (h)	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	..
9⅛	2¾	.. Am European	8½	8½	8½	8¾	..
9¼	2	.. Am & For Pow	7¼	6¾	7⅛	6⅝	..
42	14	.. Am & For Pow pf	29	26⅞	28	26¾	..
38¼	12	.. Am & For Pow 6	25	24½	24⅝	23¼	..
17	3⅞	.. Am & For Pw 2pf	12½	11⅞	12½	11⅝	..
6⅞	3	.. Am Hide & L	6	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	..
40	28	.. Am Hide & L pf	37	36	37	35⅞	..
30½	28½	2.40 Am Home Pr	35	34½	34¾	34¼	..
4⅞	1⅞	.. Am Ice	3½	2¾	2⅞	2¾	..
37¾	14¼	5 Am Ice pf	20	18	20	17¾	..
11⅜	4½	.. Am International	10¼	10	10¼	10	..
27¾	9	.. Am Locomotive	24⅝	24	24⅝	24	..
75¼	32	.. Am Loco pf	73	73	73	72⅞	..
12⅝	4¼	.. Am Mach & Met	11¼	11⅛	11⅛	11	..
12¼	4½	.. Am Mach & M ct	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	10⅝	..
32¼	13½	.. Am Metal	30	29⅜	29⅜	30⅜	..
130½	72	4b Am Metal 6%	130	130	130	130	..
33¼	18½	.80 Am Mach & Fy	30⅜	29½	30	29⅜	..
9⅜	1½	.. Am Power & Lt	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞	8¼	..
41½	8¾	1¼b Am P&L 5% pf	38⅜	37½	37⅝	36⅞	..
49½	10¾	1½b Am P&L 6% pf	45	43½	44½	43	..
23⅞	10½	.. Am Radiator	23⅞	23½	23¾	23½	..
159	134½	7 Am Radiator	155	155	155	..	..
32⅜	15¾	1.20 Am Rolling Mill	30⅝	30¾	30⅝	30½	..
95¾	66	5 Am Safety Razor	93¼	93½	93½	..	..
21⅞	4½	.. Am Seating	20⅜	20⅜	20⅝	20⅝	..
26¼	20	2 Am Shipbuilding	24⅜	24½	24¾	25	..
64⅜	31⅝	.40 Am Smelt & Ref	59¼	58	59⅜	58	..
144	121	7 Am Smelt & R pf	135½	135	135	136½	..
117¼	101⅜	6 Am Sm&R 6% pf	103	103	103	..	..
104¼	72⅝	5 Am Tobacco	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¼	..
107	74⅜	5 Am Tobacco B	98	97	97	97¼	..
25¼	12	.. Am Steel Fdries	24⅞	24¾	24¾	24½	..
141	129½	.6 Am Tobacco pf	141	141	141	140½	..
43	33½	2 Am Stores	34	33½	33½	33¾	..
70½	50½	2 Am Sugar Ref	50½	50¼	50¼	50¼	..
160½	98⅞	9 Am Tel & Tel	154½	152⅝	153⅝	152¼	..
10¼	2½	.. Am Type Fdrs (h)	7½	7½	7½	7⅞	..
38½	9	.. Am Type F pf (h)	31⅞	31½	31½	32¼	..
27⅞	18½	1 Am Sum Tob	23½	23½	23½	24	..
21⅞	7⅛	1 Am Wat W&E	22¼	21⅝	22	20¾	..
94¼	48	6 Am Wat 1pf	91	91	91	..	..
10⅜	4⅜	.. Am Woolen	9½	9¼	9¼	..	..
68⅜	35½	.. Am Woolen pf	63¾	63	63¼	63	..
2⅝	⅝	.. Am Writ Pap(h)	2⅛	2	2	2	..
11⅜	2¼	.. Am Wr P pf (h)	10½	9¾	9¾	9¾	..
5⅞	3	.. Am Zinc Lead&S	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4¾	..
30	8	.. Anaconda Cop	30	28½	28⅞	29⅝	..
37	16½	.. Anaconda Wire	35¾	35¾	35¾	36	..
17⅝	10⅞	.60 Anchor Cap	15	14⅝	14⅝	14¾	..
109	97	7 Armour Del pf	108½	108	108⅛	..	..
52	36	1¶ Archer Daniels	42	41½	42	41⅜	..
6⅛	3¼	.. Armour Ill	5	4⅞	5	5	..
122¼	117	7 Archer Dan pf	120½	120½	120½	120½	..
70⅜	55½	6 Armour Ill pf pf	65⅜	65¼	65⅜	65½	..
8	4	.. Arnold Constable	8	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	..
45½	16½	1¶ Armstrong Cor K	46¼	46	46	45¾	..
18¾	7½	.. Asso Dry Goods	14	14	14⅛	14⅛	..
109	80¾	12g Asso Dry Goods 1pf	42	42	42	44	..
41	24¾	.80* Asso Oil	42	42	42	44	..
59¾	35¾	2b Atchison T&SF	57¾	56⅜	56½	56⅞	..
92⅛	66⅜	5 Atchison pf	91	90½	91	90ff	..
37¼	19½	.. Atl Coast Line	30¼	29¼	29¾	29⅝	..
17½	3	.. Atl Gulf & WI	13	13	13	..	..
28	20½	1 Atl Refining	27	26¾	26⅝	16⅞	..
48⅛	32¾	2 Atlas Powder	46½	43½	46	..	..
115	66¾	6 Atlas Powder pf	113	113	113	..	..
19½	4	.. Atlas Tack	19½	18¾	18⅝	19½	..
45½	15	.. Auburn Auto	41¼	38	40½	38	..
47⅜	23¼	.. Aviation Corp Del	5¼	4⅜	5	4¾	..
		—B—					
6⅝	1½	.. Baldwin Loco (h)	4½	4¼	4¼	4¼	..
40	7½	.. Baldwin Loco pf (h)	38⅞	37½	38½	37⅛	..
18	7⅛	.. Balt & Ohio	16⅜	16⅜	16½	16¼	..
25¼	9⅛	.. Balt & Ohio pf	22¼	21⅝	22¼	..	..
15½	3¼	.. Barker Bros	13¾	13¾	13¾	14	..
62½	27½	1¶ Bayak Cig	62½	62½	62½	63⅞	..
14½	5⅞	.. Barnsdall A	14½	14¼	14¼	14½	..
20⅛	14	.50b Beatrice Cream	17½	17⅛	17⅛	17¼	..
95	72	3¶ Beech-Nut Pack	88½	88½	88½	87½	..
14¾	11⅛	1 Belding Hem	13¼	13⅛	13¼	13¼	..
24½	11⅞	.25b Bendix Aviation	23½	22⅝	23	22⅞	..
22⅛	15⅛	1½ Beneficial Ind Ln	22¾	22⅜	22⅜	23	..
57½	34	2 Best & Co	50⅛	50	50⅛	51⅜	..
51½	21⅝	.. Bethlehem Steel	51	48¾	48¾	50⅝	..
121½	55¾	3½ Beth Steel pf	120⅛	116⅞	120	116½	..
27½	14¾	.. Bigelow Sanford	23	23	23	22⅜	..
17	9⅝	.. Blaw Knox	15⅜	15	15⅛	15⅛	..
88	28¼	.. Blumenthal pf	90	90	90	..	..
16⅞	6¼	.. Boeing Airplane	20	16¾	16¾	16⅝	..
59½	39⅝	3 Bohn Alum & Br	52½½	51⅝	52½	51⅞	..
100	90	4¶ Bon Ami A	94¾	94½	94¾	94	..
47¾	38¾	2¶ Bon Ami B	39	39	39	..	..
27¾	21	1.60 Borden	25⅞	25¼	25¼	25⅝	..
68½	28¼	1 Borg Warner	68½	67	67	68	..
87⅛	3¾	.. Boston & Maine	7½	7⅛	7⅛	7	..
55⅜	24½	2 Briggs Mfg	53⅞	53½	53⅞	53½	..
17⅛	8½	.40 Bridgeport Brass	16	15⅜	15¾	15⅜	..
41⅜	30⅜	2¶ Bristol Myers	41	40⅞	40⅞	..	..
46¾	36½	3 Brooklyn Man T	41	41	41	42	..
100	90	6 Brooklyn M T pf	99¼	99¼	99¼	..	..
71½	43	3 Brooklyn Un Gas	53½	53	53½	52	..
11½	3⅜	.. Brunswick Balke	9¾	9¾	9¾	10	..
8¾	4¼	.. Bucyrus Erie	8½	8⅜	8½	8½	..
17⅜	8½	.. Bucyrus E cv pf	16¾	16½	16⅜	16¼	..
3	¼	.. Budd Mfg rts	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	2¼	..
9¾	3¼	.. Budd Mfg	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	8¾	..
14⅜	2½	.. Budd Wheel	13½	12¾	12⅞	12¾	..
24½	8¼	.. Bullard	22⅞	21	22½	20¾	..
1½	¼	.. Burns Bros B (h)	1	1	1	..	..
9⅞	3	.. Burns Bros pf (h)	8⅝	8	8	7½	..
28	13¼	.60¶ Burroughs Add	25	24½	24½	24⅝	..
3½	1	.. Bush Term (h)	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2¼	..
3½	1½	.. Butte Cop & Zinc	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2¾	..
20⅜	11⅜	.. Byers	19	18½	18½	18½	..
66	32	.. Byers pf	59	58½	58½	..	..
		—C—					
1⅛	¼	.. Callahan Z & L	¾	¾	¾	¾	..
6¾	2½	.. Calumet & Hecla	6¼	6	6¼	6	..
33⅜	7½	1 Campbell Wy&C	31½	31	31½	31½	..
17½	8⅛	.. Canada Dry	16¼	16	16	16	..
13¾	8⅝	.. Canadian Pacific	10⅞	10⅝	10⅞	10¾	..
40¾	30	2 Cannon Mills	39	38¾	39	37½	..
14	4⅜	.. Capital Admin	13¼	13	13¼	13	..
8½	3⅜	.20 Carriers & Gen Cp	7¼	7	7¼	7	..
111¼	45¾	.. Case Thresh	98½	97	97	98	..
60	36½	1¶ Caterpillar Trac	56⅞	55¾	56½	55½	..
35⅜	19½	.. Celanese Corp	27½	27¼	27¼	27¼	..
21¼	16⅛	.. Celotex Cp h	18¼	18	18⅛	18	..
21¾	12¼	1½ Central Aguirre	26	25¾	25¾	26	..
62½	34	.. Central RR of NJ	46	46	46	47	..
12⅜	6¼	.. Century Ribbon	8½	8½	8¼	8⅛	..
65⅜	38⅝	4 Cerro de Pasco	53½	50½	52⅜	51	..
12¼	3⅝	.. Certain-Teed	11⅞	11½	11⅞	11¼	..
61¼	36	.. Chesapeake Corp	57½	57	57½	56¼	..
53¾	37½	2.80 Ches & Ohio	50⅝	50½	50⅜	50¼	..
3¼	⅞	.. Chi & E Ill pf (h)	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2½	..
2¼	⅝	.. Chi & Gt West (h)	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	..
5⅝	1⅝	.. Chi & Gt W pf (h)	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	4	..
35	15⅝	1¶ Chi Mail Order	31¼	31¼	31¼	32	..
3	⅞	.. Chi Mil & St P (h)	1½	1½	1½	1½	..
4¾	¾	.. Chi Mil & St P pf (h)	2½	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	..
5⅝	1⅜	.. Chi & N'western (h)	2½	2⅜	2½	2⅜	..
10⅝	3⅝	.. Chi N'west pf (h)	7	6¾	7	6¾	..
18⅜	6⅝	.. Chi Pneu Tool	19¼	18½	19	18½	..
53⅜	20	.. Chi Pneu T pf	53	51¼	53	51¼	..
2⅜	¾	.. Chi Rk I & P (h)	1½	1¼	1¼	1¼	..
4	1¼	.. Chi RI&P ½% (h)	2¾	2⅝	2¾	2¾	..
4¼	1⅝	.. Chi RI&P 7% (h)	3	3	3	3	..
16⅝	9¼	1 Chi Yellow Cab	16⅞	16⅝	16⅞	16¼	..
31⅝	25	2 Chickasha Cot O	29½	29½	29½	..	..
9	3½	.. Childs Company	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	7½	..
93⅞	31	3 Chrysler	93¼	91⅞	91⅞	93½	..
24⅞	12	2 City Ice & Fuel	13⅞	13¾	13¾	13⅝	..
70¾	69¾	1½b City Ice & F pf	73¾	72⅜	72⅜	74	..
6½	3¼	.. City Stores	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	5¼	..
27⅝	12¼	.80 Clark Equipment	27	26½	26½	26⅝	..
48½	27⅝	1¶ Cleve Gr Bir Co	46	46	46	46¼	..
57¾	20	1 Cluett Peabody	57	55	56½	57½	..
93	72½	2¶ Coca Cola	88½	88	88¼	87½	..
21	15⅛	.50¶ Colgate-Palm-P	20¼	20	20⅛	19⅞	..
58⅜	53⅜	3 Coca Cola A	55⅝	55½	55½	..	..
48⅝	9	.50b Collins & Aikman	90	46⅝	48¾	46¾	..
9⅞	6¾	.. Colonial Bea Oil	8½	8½	8½	..	..
5½	½	.. Colo F & Ir (h)	4⅜	4	4⅜	3¾	..
28½	5	.. Colo F&I pf (h)	25⅜	25	25⅝	25	..
22½	10¾	.. Colo Southern	18	17½	18	..	..
21	7	.. Colo & So 1pf	18	18	18	..	..
17½	6⅝	.. Colo & So 2pf	15	15	15	..	..
15¾	3⅜	.20b Columbia Gas	14¼	13½	14⅛	13¼	..
49⅞	43½	1¶ Columbia Pic vtc	43	43	43	43½	..
50	48¾	2¾ Columbia P pf	49	49	49	48¾	..
58	39½	2½ Comm Credit	46	45½	45½	45⅞	..
72	76¼	3¶ Comm Inv Tr	60½	58⅛	58¼	59½	..
115½	111	6 Comm I Tr cv pf	111	110¼	110½	..	..
105	97⅛	4¼ Comm I Tr 6½%	100	99¾	99¾	100	..
23⅞	18½	.60¶ Comm Solvents	20⅞	20⅛	20½	20¼	..
3	⅝	.. Comwlth & So	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	2¾	..
71	29⅛	3 Comwlth & S 6pf	69½	68¾	69	67¾	..
45¾	27	1.60¶ Congoleum Nairn	41	40½	41	40½	..
49	14⅜	.. Conn Ry & Lt	17	16¾	16¾	17	..
7½	3¼	.. Consol Film Ind	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜	5½	..
22¼	14¼	1½g Consol Film I pf	18	17⅞	18	18	..
11¼	7	.. Consol Cigar	9⅝	9	9¼	9⅝	..
34¾	15⅞	1 Consol Gas	32½	30⅞	31⅝	30⅝	..
105⅛	72½	5* Consol Gas pf	102¼	102	102	102¾	..
6⅜	1½	.. Consol Laundries	4¾	4¾	4¾	5	..
11¼	6½	.25b Consol Oil	11¼	11	11⅛	11¼	..
112½	108½	8 Consol Oil pf	111¾	111¾	111¾	..	..
101½	100½	5 Cons Oil pf n	101	101	101	..	..
8¼	2½	.. Consol Rys Cu pf	7	7	7	7	..
3⅜	⅞	.. Consol Textile (h)	⅞	¾	¾	¾	..
20⅝	8	.. Container A	23½	20¾	22¼	20¾	..
8½	2⅞	.. Container B	9	8	8⅞	8	..
82	69	6½ Cons Cig ppf ww	71	71	71	71	..
11½	4½	.. Cont Baking A	11⅞	11	11⅞	10⅞	..
3⅛	1⅜	.. Cont Baking B	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞	1⅝	..
67¾	46¼	4 Cont Baking pf	68½	68	68½	67½	..
99¼	62¾	3 Cont Can	82¾	81⅞	82¼	82¾	..
20½	7	1.05b Cont Dia Fibre	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾	..
44⅞	28⅞	1.20¶ Cont Insurance	43⅝	43	43	43¼	..
2¾	⅝	.. Cont Motors	2½	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	..
34⅞	15⅞	1 Cont Oil	34¾	33¾	34¼	34⅜	..
60¾	41¾	3 Corn Exchange	65¼	65	65	65	..
78⅜	60	3 Corn Products	69⅝	68½	69½	69	..
7⅝	4½	.. Coty	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	6½	..
39¼	25⅞	2¶ Cream of Wheat	37	37	37	37	..
19¾	11⅜	.25b Crosley Radio	18⅜	17¾	18½	17⅜	..
48⅞	23½	1¶ Crown Cork & S	47½	45¾	46⅝	45¾	..
9¼	3½	.. Crown Zeller vtc	9⅛	8½	8⅞	9	..
35½	14	.. Crucible Steel	35½	35½	35½	35½	..
3	⅛	.. Cuba Co	1⅜	1½	1½	1½	..
8½	5½	.. Cuban Am Sug	5½	5¾	5¾	5¾	..
80¾	40½	.. Cuban Am S pf	60	60	60	..	..
47½	39¼	2½ Cudahy Packing	39⅝	37¾	37¾	39¾	..
24⅜	18	.. Curtis Publish	21½	20⅝	20⅞	21	..
105½	89½	7 Curtis Pub pf	102⅛	102½	102½	102½	..
3⅞	2	.. Curtiss-Wright	4⅛	3⅞	4⅛	3⅞	..
10⅝	6¼	.. Curtiss-Wright A	11⅛	10⅜	11¼	10⅜	..
75	61	8 Cushman 8%	63½	63½	63¼	63	..
46½	16	.25b Cutler Hammer	46	46	46	45¼	..
		—D—					
58¾	22¾	.. Deere & Co	54½	53½	53½	54½	..
28	19	1.10g Deere & Co pf	27½	27	27	27¾	..
24½	11⅞	.80¶ Deisel W G Co	22⅜	22½	22⅜	23¼	..
43½	23½	.. Del & Hudson	37⅛	36⅝	36¾	36⅝	..
19⅛	11	.. Del Lack & W	18⅛	15¾	15¾	15⅝	..
5	1½	.. Denver R G pf (h)	¾	¾	¾	..	..
125	65	4¶ Detroit Edison	128	128	128	124½	..
15	5⅛	.. Det & Mack pf	15¾	15	15¾	..	..
38½	13⅜	.. Distillers Cp Seag	35	33⅛	34¼	33⅜	..
41	26½	1½¶ Diamond Match	37¼	37¼	37¼	37	..
44⅞	34⅛	2¶ Dome Mines	43¾	43	43¼	43½	..
12⅜	6¾	.. Dominion Stores	8½	8¼	8¼	8⅜	..
48½	17½	.75b Douglas A	54½	49¾	53	48½	..
17½	6⅝	.. Dresser B	16½	16½	16⅝	..	..
8¼	2	.. Dunhill Inter	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	7	..
146½	86⅝	3.60¶ du Pont de Nem	137¾	137	137	137¾	..
132	126⅞	6 Du Pont deb	130⅞	130¼	130¼	..	..
		—E—					
8	3¾	.. Eastern Roll Mill	6¼	6¾	6⅞	6¾	..
173½	110½	5¶ Eastman Kodak	157½	155½	157½	154½	..
30⅝	16⅝	1¶ Eaton Mfg	28⅜	18	28¼	28¼	..
8⅜	3¼	.. Eitingon Schild	7	7	7	6⅝	..
36¾	19¾

Business and Industry

Vast Gold Hoard From Abroad Seeks Refuge in United States

Commerce and Finance

Federal Revenue Gains Due Mainly To Tax Rate Rise

Behind the Budget
Fourth of Six Articles

By Harold M. Fleming
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The rise in the gross public debt to over $30,000,000,000 has resulted in a public awe which is perhaps the cause of President Roosevelt's recent Atlanta speech saying that certain Wall Street bankers felt in 1933 the country could stand a $55,000,000,000 to $75,000,000,000 public debt.

Just how large the public debt will grow before the budget is balanced will probably depend almost entirely upon how rapidly business recovers and how active it gets. The probable effect of good business in mitigating the pressure for relief is obvious. Good business can also increase the present tax receipts enormously without any increase in present schedules.

How Tax Rates Have Risen

How far this is so can be guessed from the following figures. The following table shows how some of the tax rates have been increased since 1929.

	1929-'30 rate	Present rate
Maximum surtax, personal incomes	20	75
Maximum rate, estate taxes	20	70
Corporate income tax	11	15¾

Meantime, the normal income tax rate has been correspondingly increased, and the exemptions greatly reduced. Yet under the 1929 rates the Government collected approximately $2,400,000,000 in income taxes, against only $1,434,000,000 estimated for the current year.

In addition, a host of excise taxes, sales taxes and nuisance taxes have been voted in the past five years. Among these are capital stock and excess profits taxes, alcoholic beverage taxes, stamp taxes and manufacturers' excise taxes, none of them in existence in 1929, yet scheduled to produce over $1,000,000,000 during the current year. These taxes exceed in amount and comprehensiveness the wartime taxes, as indeed do the present income tax rates. The citizen meets them on every hand, when he pays his light bill, buys gasoline, talks long distance, buys theater tickets, radio sets, refrigerators, and so on.

Tax Yields Increasing

Of the revenue acts passed since 1929 the first, in 1932, was scheduled to raise about $1,200,000,000 additional revenues. The nuisance taxes imposed in 1932 and increased in 1933 were slated only to June 30, 1935, but have been renewed for two years and are estimated to yield $500,000,000. The Revenue Act of 1935, which increased surtaxes, estate taxes, and corporate taxes, is scheduled to raise another $250,000,000 a year, although it will not benefit the Treasury until the spring of 1937. By that time, however, its yield may be substantially larger than originally hoped.

These strong-arm methods have already raised the Federal Government's income back to "normal" levels. The revenues anticipated by the President in his Sept. 30 estimate are above the average for the nineteen-twenties. The current deficits are entirely due to increased spending, not to lower revenues.

Hence, it is possible that the present tax schedules, in a period of normal business, could bring in almost spectacular amounts. Income tax revenues, in particular, are extremely sensitive to business fluctuations. Note again in this connection the 31 per cent increase in collections in the 16 days of the present month, as compared with last year. They fell off over 66 per cent between 1930 and 1933.

At 1929 rates of business activity and flow of money—a rate which can be quite safely reached with the present bank reserves—the present income tax schedules might well produce revenues nearer $4,000,000,000 to $5,000,000,000 than the $2,400,000,000 in 1929 or the $1,400,000,000 estimated for the current year. Excise and customs taxes could easily increase by $1,000,000,000 over the amount estimated for the current year.

Cotton Prices Average Higher in Harvest Season

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Dec. 26 — Records for the last ten years show that cotton prices average as high or higher during the harvest season as any other season of the year, reports F. W. Gist, agricultural statistician in Alabama.

"The average price from August to December, inclusive, during the last ten years was 13.25 cents a pound while the average price from January to July, inclusive, was 12.57 cents a pound," he says.

"It will be seen, therefore, that the farmer who sold his cotton during the harvest season from August to November, inclusive, would have received the highest price obtainable during the 10 years, an average of about $3.40 a bale over the average price from January to July.

Number of White Farm Tenants in Alabama Up

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

UNIVERSITY, Ala.—The number of white tenants increased and the number of negro tenants decreased in the period from 1930 to 1935 in Alabama, according to facts from the U. S. farm census of 1935 worked up by Dr. H. H. Chapman, director of the bureau of business research of the University of Alabama.

In 1930 there were 63,727 white farm operators as compared with 69,967 in 1935, a gain of 9.8 per cent. The total land in farms for whites rose from 7,029,564 to 7,800,749, a gain of 11 per cent, and the acres of crop lands harvested per farm rose from 28.9 to 29.2. The value of land and buildings, however, decreased from more than 193,000,000 in 1930 to less than 146,000,000 in 1935.

Power Production Highest on Record

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York, Dec. 26

ELECTRIC power output has topped the 2,000,000,000 mark for the first time in history. For the week ended Dec. 21, seasonally the week of highest output for the year, Edison Electric Institute reports production of electricity by the electric light and power industry of the United States at 2,002,005,000 kilowatt hours.

This total is 12 per cent ahead of the 1934 output for the same week and nearly 8 per cent ahead of the same week in the former peak year of 1929.

With only two setbacks in the last three months, power output has persistently pushed up through new weekly high records, surpassing expectations in the industry and providing one of the most favorable evidences of business recovery.

Silver Program Seen Aiming to Put Gold Into World Markets

CHICAGO, Dec. 26 (AP)—Franklyn Hobbs, business analyst, termed the U. S. silver purchasing program virtually the only current means available for shoving into world trade part of America's massive gold hoard.

"We are at stalemate and unless some move is made our international trade will continue to dwindle," he said in an interview.

A prime reason for this condition, he asserted, was this country's huge gold reservoir, which has been almost constantly growing until it has proved a drag on world trade generally.

Casting about for means to return some of this glittering pile to other nations, the business economist said, loans were the first expedient seized upon. Billions of dollars were dished out to other countries over a period of several years.

"But this move proved completely disastrous," he said.

Objections from farmers, manufacturers, mine operators and mine workers prevented any general buying of wares or goods abroad to restore gold to universal circulation.

"Other peoples must have gold if they are to buy those things we desire to sell," he asserted, declaring that only a semblance of foreign trade can be kept alive by exchange of goods, such as Japan's barter of silk for American cotton.

"And so we elect to buy the world's surplus silver," he added.

He said American silver mines were protected against U. S. purchasers of silver by receiving a figure artificially higher than the silver world price.

"There is just as much reason for the United States being the storage warehouse for the surplus silver of the world as for our being the storage warehouse for the surplus gold," he asserted.

NEW YORK, Dec. 26 (AP)—The Wall Street Journal in a Washington dispatch says today that recovery in world silver prices under auspices of the U. S. Treasury appears to depend upon the progress of China's plan for nationalization of silver and the outcome of future currency negotiations between that country and Washington.

The decline in silver prices permitted by the Treasury, says the article, apparently was a squeeze designed to cut off smuggling of Chinese silver through Japan by making it unprofitable.

China Cotton Crop 20 P. C. Below 1934

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI—China's 1935 cotton crop will be about 20 per cent less than the 3,125,000 bales of 478 pounds each produced last year, according to the Acting Agricultural Comissioner here. This would mean a crop of approximately 2,500,000 bales.

It is estimated that the area planted this year was 7,060,000 acres but that about 1,962,000 acres were abandoned because of dry weather in North China at planting time and because of July floods in the Yangtze Valley. Last year 6,327,000 acres were planted. Average production in North and South China was 2,269,000 bales from 5,484,000 acres during the five years ended with the 1933-34 season.

Railroad Credit Corp. One P. C. Distribution

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26 — The Railroad Credit Corporation will make a liquidating distribution on Dec. 31, of $735,885, or 1 per cent, to participating carriers, according to E. G. Buckland, president of the Corporation.

This will be the 23rd of such distributions and will bring the total to $29,435,398, or 40 per cent of the fund administered by the Railroad Credit Corporation under the terms of the Marshalling and Distribution Plan, 1931. Of the total amount returned to the carriers $13,593,657 will have been paid in cash and $15,841,741 credited on carriers' indebtedness to the corporation.

German Rayon Output Continues to Increase

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DRESDEN—Production of rayon has steadily increased in Germany in the current year, according to the United States Consul here.

Excluding rayon waste and synthetic fibers, the output of the German rayon industry in the first nine months of 1935 amounted to approximately 81,000,000 pounds, compared with 71,600,000 pounds in the corresponding 1934 period, the report shows.

Europe Sends U. S. $750,000,000 Gold In Three Months

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26 (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board reported that $750,000,000 of foreign gold had found its way to American caches between the middle of September through Dec. 5.

"Part of this gold has been drawn from such sources as mines and private hoards, but the bulk of it has come from government and central bank holdings in Europe," the board said in its regular monthly bulletin.

The gold import movement from the central reserves of European countries was described as reflecting three major influences, one being of recent development.

The disturbed European situation which preceded and accompanied the outbreak of hostilities in Ethiopia led to a transfer of liquid balances from London to New York, the board said. This movement, which started in September, was described by the board as reaching its heighth early in October, and subsided toward the end of that month.

The second factor in the movement was said to be of somewhat longer duration.

"Foreign purchases of American securities began to exceed sales last May," the board explained, "and the net inflow of foreign funds into American securities has continued practically without interruption up to the present time. The intensification of this movement in the autumn is attributable in some degree to disturbed political conditions abroad, but the movement as a whole appears to reflect a feeling among foreign investors that an opportunity for profitable investment of their funds is offered by the American market."

The third factor was said to be the international position of the gold bloc countries.

"A special problem has been created for these countries by the general abandonment elsewhere in the world of previously existing exchange parities and the introduction of exchange control by several countries that still officially adhere to the old parities," the board said. "Capital in the gold bloc countries has proved to be more sensitive to the condition of national budgets and to political difficulties than in the countries that have altered their currencies during the depression. A series of crises has occurred, differing in intensity, but each characterized by a sharp outward movement of capital and gold," the board explained.

The board said the principal outflow of capital recently has been from France.

FHLB Loans Rise Above $100,000,000 Mark in December

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26 (AP)—A counter-seasonal surge in home construction and repair is credited with pushing net outstanding loans of the Federal Home Loan Bank System above the $100,000,000 mark.

On Dec. 18, advances reached $100,056,000, compared with $95,817,641 in November and $88,121,544 a year ago.

Officials said the loans, advanced to building and loan associations and other members of the bank system, reflect acburatel, home construction trends.

Although a downward trend is usual for December, officials said broad recovery in building had been sustained and that modernization and repair work particularly had been pushed into the winter.

Applications now on file indicate net outstanding loans will rise another $2,000,000 before Jan. 1.

Membership in the Home Loan Bank System also was reported at a new high this month, reaching 3462 institutions on Dec. 21.

Operating Income Of 21 Roads Higher

NEW YORK, Dec. 26 (AP)—Extending the rising trend noted last month, the November earnings of the first 21 reporting railroads show a 63.8 per cent rise in net operating income over the comparable month last year, a tabulation today shows.

This sharp improvement rises from an 18.5 per cent advance in gross revenues during the period.

Net operating income for the first 11 months was up 2.8 per cent compared with the previous year on a 4.1 per cent gain in gross.

Located in practically every section of the country, the results obtained by this group of roads indicate the best November since 1930, according to railroad circles.

The November gross is $87,367,967 compared with $73,696,680 last year. The net operating income for the month totals $19,932,500 compared with $12,163,619 a year ago.

Gross revenue for 11 months this year amounts to $891,205,367 compared with $855,911,258 in 1934. Net operating income for the like period this year is $155,728,109, while it was $151,474,828 a year ago.

Adams Express Arranges $4,000,000 Serial Issue

NEW YORK (AP)—The Adams Express Company announces that it has called for payment on Feb. 18 next, at $100 a share, plus accumulated dividends, all of its 5 per cent cumulative preferred stock, amounting to $5,117,900. In connection with the retirement of this issue it was stated that the company has concluded arrangements with banks for a $4,000,000 serial note issue represented by one, two, three, four and five-year notes of $800,000 each.

The balance will be provided from treasury cash. The average interest on the notes will be 2.98 per cent, which will effect a substantial reduction in charges senior to the common stock.

Minerals Aid Mexico to Ride Wave of Economic Recovery

Weekly Latin-American Article

By Monitor Correspondent of Latin-American News

Mexico is riding the wave of economic recovery. Export figures for the first six months of 1935 indicate that sales during the calendar year will exceed those of 1934. The same indication applies to purchases of foreign goods.

Says the Pan-American Union, Washington, in a monthly review: "In considering the upward trend of Mexican foreign trade it is of moment that while the external value of the peso (28 cents United States Currency) has been only slightly more than half the 1929-30 value, ... the internal value has declined little in comparison. This situation has given exporters a substantial trading advantage in foreign markets; (while) internally, costs and prices have tended to remain at nearly a stationary level during the past two years."

Minerals Lead Upturn

Digging among figures to discover the cause of Mexico's increased foreign shipments, the increased production of lead, zinc, and mercury, and the sharp rise in the price for silver, tend to show that the country's economic upturn has been primarily due to minerals. As the world's leading silver-producing nation Mexico had been directly affected by the silver purchasing program of the United States.

Further, reports reveal that economic recovery appeared in the Mexican Republic sooner than it appeared in the other Latin-American countries. This is explained by the fact that other countries enjoyed prosperity during the years immediately preceding 1929, while Mexico, in that time, was entering into a period of deflation. The general business recession reached its lowest level in Mexico during the latter part of 1931, and did not touch the other countries until nearly a year afterwards. Indications of an economic recovery in Mexico were first noted in 1932.

The general deflationary period, through which the nation had passed, opened the way during 1933 for a reaction toward favorable trade signs; consequently, the successful crop season of that year became an important factor in the recovery that was to follow. Likewise, the introduction of the Six Year Plan in 1934 tended to keep the business impetus on the move.

Nationalization Opposed

President Cardenas first put his strength behind the plan late in 1934, following his inauguration. It was a program for the socialization and nationalization of the nation's productive forces. Opposition to the idea quickly developed, especially an opposition to educational reforms and the campaign to deprive the Roman Catholic Church of its influence over the people. The Government listened and went about its business.

That the Cardenas Administration was fortunate to have trade come traveling around that corner which to most countries had been classed as a mythical location was indeed fortunate. In fact, this trade, during the last two years, has furnished a portion of the funds needed by the President to produce something practical from the ideas contained in his plan. Perhaps the most practical things accomplished have been the increase in the number of co-operatives, organizations to market the produce supplied by small-scale farmers and small manufacturing concerns, and the work done on highway and irrigation projects.

Delay in Agrarian Plan

Neither undertaking is new to Mexico, highways and irrigation having been started long before 1934, and co-operatives having been in operation before 1928 and one of the ideas considered by General Calles during his term as President, when he set about to restore vast landed estates to the peons. The former President's return to Mexico is thought to have been influenced by a delay in land redistribution, as well as by the radical turn of the Six Year Plan.

In explanation of the difficulties affecting the agrarian portion of the plan, President Cardenas has this to say: Delay in the settlement of legal technicalities, lack of laws for agricultural partnership in various states, and the allotment of lands unfit for cultivation have held back the basic issue. To remedy the defects he suggests the modification of laws now regulating colonization, breaking up of large estates, irrigation, and so forth. Also, that co-operatives should be increased to assure direct economic relations between consumers and producers.

All that the President says is interesting; all that he does is entertaining, and all that he promises is listenable. But Mexico, despite the left-wing inclinations of the President and his followers, may hardly be called a second Russia. For this reason persons in Washington especially believe that should the Six Year Plan eventuate into something wholly Soviet, President Cardenas will discover that Mexico will rebel. Meanwhile, the nation rides the wave of economic recovery, and General Calles has returned home to discover what is going on.

G. H. C.

The World's Business

Starting Again With Sanctions—No Such Thing as Peaceful Measures—Force Is Meant

By H. B. E.

THE most amazing aspect of the whole sanctions episode is the general feeling that they are "peaceful." Our London correspondent, for instance, writes of "peaceful economic sanctions." What is meant is, of course, that, since sanctions are legal, they do not constitute a *casus belli*. But, just as it takes two sides to make a fight, so it takes two sides to make sanctions "peaceful." And the side against whom sanctions are directed is not likely to take lying down any measures intended to starve him unto submission! It is as little peaceful to deprive a man of his meal ticket as to whang him over the head with a club.

This was the warning uttered in a series of articles appearing in this column in the first week of October. Sanctions were then in the air. After elaborating all the difficulties, I said, "Mussolini has recognized international law in saying that he would not interpret economic sanctions as war. This, however, does not mean that he would not kick back if the nations squeezed him too hard." Maybe he wouldn't. Maybe he would be coerced into submission. Nobody knows. But we know now that action based upon the feeling that just a threat of coercion would suffice to bring Mussolini to sell is merely trifling with a serious subject. Policy on sanctions mst be founded on the expectation that Il Duce would kick back.

* * *

The entire episode has been based upon makebelieve, bluff. "Sanctions" means any measures taken for securing obedience to law. They are police measures. In a national society there is little risk of civil war between police and a criminal element because the police force is so overpowering. But there would be no drawing back even if there were such a risk. The supremacy of law is essential to the continuance of civilized society. Therefore, we read of the "war or organized gangsterism," etc. We certainly don't see any warning to policemen that they should be peaceful before going into action against a gang of criminals. Indeed, the Police Commissioner of New York City recently warned his policemen to "muss up" even suspects of criminality.

* * *

In the world there is no such overpowering supremacy of the policemen because many sections of the world are not members of a world organization and the rest are unorganized for police purposes. Against Italy, nevertheless, sanctions were invoked by the states members of the League of Nations. It looks as if they were invoked on the assumption that the very threat would be sufficient to compel obedience. That has not turned out to be the case. And now, just as in the case of local police action, there cannot be any turning back unless the sanctionists wish absolutely to ruin the nucleus of world organization. Sanctions, once they are invoked, must be pressed till they are successful. There must be no talk of such a contradiction in terms as "peaceful sanctions." That is the way to breed defiance—as would be the case with American gangs. From the start all measures should have been envisaged in sequence in the task of bringing the aggressor to book. If one measure is not successful, another more burdensome should be put into operation, and so on till obedience has been forced. And, all the time, the sanctionists must realize that Mussolini might "kick back if the nations squeeze him too hard," and prepare for that eventuality.

Along some such line the approach to sanctions is being reformed. Much has been learned since October. It is realized that the application of economic sanctions is, as we then said, "a vast problem." "In this half-organized world," nations are so economically welded together (though they act as if they are not) that any effort to detach them is fraught with undreamed-of difficulties." Basically, however, the start must be honest. Quite rightly Great Britain insists upon some sign of military preparation on the part of the co-sanctionists as part of the sanctions. This is what should have been done two months ago, instead of relying upon Italy being either bluffed or browbeaten into submission.

* * *

The legality of sanctions is unassailable. A boycott of Italy is envisaged by a Covenant of which Italy is a co-signatory. But the same action by the United States in support of the sanctionists, as we intimated in the series aforesaid, would be highly questionable. A few weeks ago this realization was borne in upon the administration in Washington. Sanctions imposed by the United States would afford a *casus belli* to Italy because sanctions are not envisaged in any instrument of which the United States and Italy are parties. It is even said that impartial embargoes to Ethiopia as well as Italy would violate the American commercial treaty with Italy. The discovery should strengthen those who wish to see the United States enter open-eyed into a world organization instead of stumbling into it.

Over $500,000,000 Is Lent Farmers In 1935 by FCA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26 — The Farm Credit Administration has loaned $517,000,000 in short-term loans to individual farmers in 1935, establishing an all-time high mark, according to a statement by W. I. Myers, Governor of the FCA. This amount compares with $446,000,000 in 1934.

Farmers borrowed $210,000,000 of the $517,000,000 from the production credit associations; $89,000,000 from the regional agricultural credit corporations; $122,000,000 from other institutions discounting with the federal intermediate credit banks; and $96,000,000 from the emergency crop and feed loan offices.

"The fact that a larger amount of short-term production credit was extended during the year is due in part to the gradual expansion of the work of the co-operative production credit association," Governor Myers said. "The objective is to place the credit service in the short-term field on a parity with that provided in the long-term field through the 18-year-old federal land banks.

Financing More Normal

"During the year the Federal land banks and Commissioner continued to be the main source of farm real estate mortgage loans; but most of their loans now represent normal financing in contrast to the emergency demands of 1933-34," the Governor stated.

The amount loaned by the Federal land banks on their own account in 1935 was approximately $245,000,000. While this was far below the volume loaned in 1934 under the emergency refinancing program it was much larger than the amount in 1933 or in any other year of the land banks' history. First and second mortgage loans by the Land Bank Commissioner aggregated $195,000,000 compared to $553,000,000 in 1934.

While the emergency refinancing of farm debts decreased rapidly with the improvement in farm conditions, the demand for real estate mortgage loans to finance the purchase of farms increased noticeably. The land banks and Commissioner are now receiving applications from prospective farm purchasers at the rate of about 2000 a month. The move toward farm ownership was encouraged considerably by provisions of the Farm Credit Act of 1935 which provided that Commissioner's loans—used hitherto for refinancing—could also be made to finance the purchase of farms in amounts up to 75 per cent of the value.

Since mid-1934 approximately $625,000,000 of bonds of the federal land banks bearing from 4 to 5 per cent interest have been refunded at rates ranging from 3 to 4 per cent. A part of a $100,000,000 issue of December 10, 1935 is being used for new loans, thus marking the return of the land banks to the investment market after a 5-year period, and the discontinuance of the use of Government-guaranteed bonds of the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation which were exchanged for land bank bonds for a period of about a year and a half.

Collections Improve

Governor Myers also said that farm loan collections headed toward normal conditions during the year. Interest collections on federal land Bank loans for the first 11 months of the year aggregated over $61,000,000, which was about 90 per cent of the $68,000,000 of interest maturing during the period. Collections of interest in the corresponding months of 1934 amounted to $50,000,000 or 87 per cent of the amount maturing.

Total of all loans from Farm Credit Administration institutions in 1935 aggregated $1,070,000,000, compared to $1,836,000,000 in 1934. Long-term real estate mortgage loans by the Federal Land Bank and Commissioner amounted to $440,000,000, compared to $1,284,000,000 in 1934; short-term production loans, $517,000,000, compared to $446,000,000 and loans to farmers' business co-operatives $113,000,000, compared to $106,000,000.

SEC May Segregate Brokers and Dealers

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26 (AP)—A program designed eventually to limit the trading functions of stock exchange members is being worked out by the Securities Commission for submission to Congress on Jan. 3, 1936.

The commission thus far has taken no definite action and officials said it would have to resolve the conflicting views of its experts as to how and when the action might be taken.

Specifically, the plan would involve the problem of segregation of broker-dealer functions. This means, in a general way, the limiting of the extent to which the same person may act both as a broker in buying and selling securities for the public and as a dealer in trading for his private profit.

Officials said there appeared little likelihood the commission would make drastic suggestions to separate these functions at once, but rather would seek a scheme to be worked out slowly.

Bell System Cuts Rates On Long-Distance Calls

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 24—New tariffs to take effect Jan. 15, have been filed by the American Telephone and Telegraph Company and the 24 associate companies of the Bell system with the Federal Communications Commissions. These schedules provide for reduced Sunday rates on interstate long distance calls, and for reduced rates on interstate long distance person-to-person calls after 7 p. m.

There have been for a number of years discounts for long distance calls by number from 7 p. m. to 4:30 a. m. It is now proposed to make all of Sunday a discount period so that these reduced rates will be in effect continuously from 7 p. m. Saturday to 4:30 a. m. Monday.

Lauds Credit Policy

Harris & Ewing

Dr. W. I. Myers
Governor of the Farm Credit Administration

Tax Collections In U. S. Now Equal 20 P. C. of Income

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 26—Tax collections now represent about 20 per cent of the national income in the United States, according to the National Industrial Conference Board.

The corresponding ratio for the United Kingdom is about 25 per cent, for Germany, about 23 per cent, for France, between 20 per cent and 25 per cent. Such comparisons, it is pointed out, do not furnish an accurate picture of relative tax burdens, since all estimates of national income are only general approximations and the concepts used by statisticians in the several countries differ.

The apparent advantage of the United States, indicated by these comparisons, is also minimized by the fact that the depression brought about a much larger increase in the ration for the United States than in the ratios of the other three countries. In comparison with each of those countries, our position is relatively less favorable than during the decade prior to 1930.

The combined federal, state and local tax burden in 1932 to 1934 was substantially greater than in the years preceding the depression, as indicated by the rise in the ratio of tax collections to national income from between 10 per cent and 12 per cent to the present level of 20 per cent. In the last few years the rates for many old taxes were increased and other taxes—state sales taxes, processing taxes, excess profits taxes, a capital stock tax and other federal miscellaneous internal revenue taxes—were adopted or revived.

The ultimate effect of these new taxes as a group is to impose additional burdens on business and individual incomes. These added burdens were imposed at a time when business and individual incomes were at a subnormal level. Consequently, the drop in tax collections from $10,300,000,000 in 1930 to $9,500,000,000 in 1934 does not reflect a reduction in the tax burden. That burden has become greater, whether measured in terms of national income or any other standard.

State Ownership Is Urged for South Jersey Railroads

TOMS RIVER, N. J., Dec. 26 (AP)—Col. Clifford M. Elwell, chairman of the South Jersey Transit Authority, said today that the group had decided to urge state ownership and administration of all South Jersey railroads.

The Transit Authority's plan, which will be submitted to the Legislature on Jan. 1, would embrace operation of all railway lines south of Monmouth County. This would include the Penn-Reading Seashore Lines, the Pennsylvania Railroad's South Jersey services and the Central Railroad of New Jersey south of Red Bank, except that road's services to Point Pleasant Beach.

"Roughly estimating the purchase price on the assessed valuation of the railroads," Mr. Elwell said, "the plan would cost approximately $100,000,000. Present railroad taxes on the eight counties that would be affected total $3,000,000 and on the basis of a 3-per cent tax rate the assessed valuations should run close to the $100,000,000 mark."

France's Raw Silk Output Shows a Striking Decrease

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LYON, Dec. 26 — During recent years France's raw silk producing industry has undergone a striking decline, according to a report from the United States Consul here.

French production of cocoons, according to the report, decreased from 2,535,899 kilograms in 1929 to 975,168 kilograms in 1934. During the current year the output showed a further reduction of 324,000 kilograms from the preceding year's figure. Production in the pre-war period amounted to approximately 4,500,000 kilograms.

Commonwealth & Southern Earnings Above Year Ago

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 26—The Commonwealth & Southern Corporation and its operating units reports gross earnings for the month of November, amounting to $10,731,461 as compared with $9,768,405 for the corresponding month in the previous year.

After deducting operating expenses, taxes, interest and other fixed charges and provision for retirement reserve (depreciation) there remained a balance available for dividends of $1,013,630 as compared with $720,403 in November, 1934.

Primary Cotton Goods Continue In Good Demand

By A. A. Talmage
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Dec. 26—Strength and stability displayed by the primary cotton goods markets during last week despite continued inactivity, was hailed by producers as the harbinger of higher and more profitable prices after the turn of the year.

Sharp increase in the demand for goods is expected sometime in January, and producers hope this will prove sufficiently solid ground to serve as the foundation for working quotations up to somewhat more profitable levels than those prevailing now.

The past week has seen practically no change in prices. Buying has been very limited in volume, and the total sales fell far behind the current rate of production.

Mills are so tightly sold ahead, however, that there were no goods pressing on the market for sale, and the total abstinence of burdensome accumulations of goods in distributive channels was shown by the fact that there were no reliable offerings.

It is reported that there has been such strong pressure for deliveries in some quarters, and manufacturers are being pressed so hard to anticipate shipments that many of the southern mills are planning to curtail the length of the usual Yuletide holidays.

It has been a matter of remark that mills are holding down their operations strictly to the limits of the business actually on their books, and are showing less disposition to increase their scale of operations, owing to the fact that present prices are not high enough for most plants to show a sufficiently attractive profit, to make additional production worth while.

In several lines of goods actual shortages are beginning to develop, and prices are so strong that advances wait only upon the appearance of volume inquiry.

Sateens, for example, have been very strong indeed, as several buyers found when they inquired for several moderate lots. Many mills were quoting a quarter or an eighth higher, and were unable to offer deliveries until well into the new year. Pocketing twills proved another class of fabric that seemed hard to buy for nearby deliveries.

Proposed Merger Of New Haven Co. With Pennsylvania

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26 (AP)—A suggestion that the present Interstate Commerce Commission investigation of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad embrace considerations of whether the road should be consolidated with the Pennsylvania was on file today with the ICC.

The investigation was ordered by the commission recently on its own motion after the New Haven went into bankruptcy. When investigators have finished gathering preliminary data on the road's operation, hearings will be held.

In a letter to the commission, William G. Cunningham, of Jamaica Plain, Mass., said he approved of the investigation and asked that one of the proposed hearings be held in Boston.

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The Young Folks' Page

A Thursday Page

Dogrel Goes Abroad

By **Pearl Strachan**

Chapter Nine

Dogrel, the little wooden dog who wore an umbrella for a cloak, was bought by Felicia and her aunt in a Boston department store just as our story opened. His new owners were about to leave for a trip to Europe, and Dogrel soon found himself swinging from Felicia's wrist as she and her aunt went on board the steamship Frollico. After enjoying a visit in Paris, Dogrel went with Felicia and her aunt to London, where they visited several places made notable by Charles Dickens's novels, and Dogrel had a personal encounter with Sam Weller himself. Then they traveled to the Lake District and had such an interesting time looking up places in Coniston associated with the name of John Ruskin that Dogrel decided he must really do more reading. They visited Grasmere, too, and Dove Cottage, where the poet Wordsworth and his sister Dorothy used to live. On the train to Halifax, Dogrel was inadvertently carried off by a stranger, and found himself in an ancient mansion with Latin inscriptions on the walls. He had just discovered that he could translate Latin, when he was seized suddenly and carried outside into the stone-paved yard.

DOGREL looked about him. The yard was just the same except for a great pile of goose and chicken feathers in one corner. Hung in mid-air, by some strange force, he read in the stone carving another Latin inscription, which the melodious Voice chanted, as before.

Once again Dogrel found himself translating, and saying to himself: "May the Almighty grant that the race of Sunderland may quietly inhabit this seat, and maintain the rights of their ancestors free from strife, until an ant drink up the waters of the sea, and a tortoise walk round the whole world."

"Until an ant drink up the waters . . ." he was repeating when the letters began to fade away, and the gloom of a narrow hall grew up around him. In a sliver of light falling through the open door he saw the form of Felicia. Then he heard a familiar voice say, "Thank you so much. And here's your umbrella."

He was picked up by the apple-cheeked woman and passed to his mistress. As he swung again on Felicia's wrist, he heard her aunt say, "This High Sunderland house is what I like to think of as Wuthering Heights, in spite of the attempts to identify Emily Brontë's story with another dwelling, and there is a picture of this one in the Parsonage at Haworth, which rather bears out what I believe. However, we will go to Haworth, and you shall see that and many other things connected with the famous Brontë family."

On the Moors

"Only two more days in England," thought Dogrel sadly, as they swung the next morning across the moors, 'and such a perfect climate for an umbrella-dog." Following the scamper of a sheep up a steep bank, his eyes fell on a scarlet patch showing above a blackberry bush, and as they approached he discovered it to be a wool tam o' shanter, under which cowered a frightened little girl about seven years old.

"Good morning, my dear," called Felicia's aunt, "and what is your name?"

The gray eyes lost their startled expression. "They call me Edith," was the answer. Edith had rosy cheeks, two long yellow plaits of hair reaching to her waist, and a navy blue cloth kilt that stood out like a pleated lampshade around her sturdy little figure.

"I live at Wainstalls," she added shyly, "Ee, I thought ye were witches when I saw ye up yonder." Dogrel grinned under his varnish.

"That's a right foony dog," remarked Edith, pointing to him, "and it's summat like our Rip."

"Are we going the right way for Withens?" asked Felicia's aunt.

The child nodded and said, "Aye, keep right on to t' Wainstalls bus. Go past our 'ouse, and if our Rip barks, tek no notice of 'im. 'e wunna meddle with ye."

They thanked Edith and bidding her boodbye climbed to Withens, the highest point in that green, bronze and mauve September landscape. How clean the cottages were, thought Dogrel. Always the doorstep and window-ledges were scoured, with a bright yellow stone rubbed over them, and a final streak of white stone for the corners. The crocheted blinds were spotless, the brass fire-irons polished.

The housewife was beating up a Yorkshire pudding in a large earthen basin, when Felicia and her aunt entered. A roast of mutton swung upon a jack before the red-hot coals. In the hearth sat a row of loaf tins filled with dough which was "rising," ready to be popped into the oven, whence it would emerge presently, done to a crisp, warm brown.

At Haworth

"Coom in," called the good woman heartily, "sit ye down while I finish me pooding." She laughed as she set before them a tasty, hot meal, and would not accept payment, declaring they had been a "right bit o' company" for her, they "had that."

"Twelve miles," murmured Felicia, "we must have walked all of that." It was now mid-afternoon. They were nearly there. In the village of Oxenhope some field laborers directed them to the steep hill leading up to the foot of Haworth's main street. Dogrel had never seen anything like it before. As they leaned against a sweet-shop window, Felicia's aunt, looking down into the valley, where blackened stone houses and weaving sheds huddled together, said, "This is the village where the six little Brontë children studied and read and wrote their strange stories. Living in the Parsonage, up on the hill, they met hardly anyone outside their family and their own servants. Mrs. Gaskell, in her biography of Charlotte, tells about Maria, at the age of seven, shutting herself up in the children's study with a newspaper and on coming out of the room, being able to tell everything in it even debates in Parliament."

"It was Charlotte who wrote 'Jane Eyre' and 'Shirley' wasn't it, Auntie?"

"Yes, and also 'Villette.' Her sister Emily wrote 'Wuthering Heights,' and Anne wrote 'Agnes Grey.' Their first manuscripts they sent to a publisher, under the joint name of 'Currer, Ellis and Acton Bell.'"

"Dear me," said Dogrel under his breath, "I must read more," and turning his eyes away from the boiled sweets, toffee rolls, ginger lumps and mint humbugs in the sweet-shop window, he went along with Felicia and her aunt up the narrow street, to the old, weather-stained parsonage where the writers had spent their lives.

As he gazed from the parlor window at the dark rhododendron trees, firs and sycamores, to the churchyard beyond, he heard a book which was lying beside him on a table say, "Think of Charlotte and Anne and Emily walking round and round this room of a winter evening, with the candles out, the firelight throwing fitful shadows on the walls, while they talked in low voices of the plots for their novels."

Good-by Bertha Seedcake

"Excuse me," said Felicia suddenly, and carrying Dogrel into a back room she purchased a postcard from the attendant. He read, as she wrote, these words, "Dear Bertha Seedcake, we sail from Liverpool tomorrow, on the good ship Frollico. Thank you for everything you did. Best wishes from Dogrel."

He felt very happy indeed to be sending a postcard to Bertha Seedcake, and made poetry all the way back to Halifax, on the jolty, wiggly bus.

That night he was laid in the folds of a raincoat, in a suitcase, where he slept and made poetry alternately, until the Frollico docked at New York. He was hardly aware that he had once again been taken ashore when the valise was thrown open, and a bearded face came very close to his.

"What's this?" said a gruff voice, "I don't see it on your declaration form. All foreign purchases must be entered."

"He's not foreign," burst out Felicia warmly, "he's an American citizen, aren't you, Dogrel?" and slipping his loop over her wrist, she kept him at her side until the customs examination was finished.

"Thank you. Thank you. Thank you very much," Dogrel was humming quietly to himself. And a smirk would creep around the corners of his mouth, no matter how hard he tried to hide it, for he was just a tiny bit puffed-up that the customs officer had taken him for something imported.

The End

Drawn by Helen Sewell for "A Round of Carols": Oxford University Press

Can we see the little child,
Is he within?

Making Words Come Alive

"OH, Grandfather, we have a surprise for you today. We are going to act out some words and ask you to guess them," said Jane.

"That will be fun, I'm sure," replied Grandfather. "Probably I'll need help in guessing them, though."

Jane jumped up and said, "Let's begin," and she and Jim moved in a more or less serpentine path around the room.

"Meander," exclaimed Grandfather.

"That's right; where did it get its name?" said Jim.

Grandfather was ready for that. He explained, "From a river in Asia Minor; in Greek the name is Maiandros; it was a winding river, so 'meander' means to move forward in a winding way."

Then Jane got a wooden bowl and pretended to chop something. To her delight Grandfather gave up, and she proudly explained that she was making hash.

"'Hash' was a German word, 'hacken,' which meant 'to hack,' then it meant 'cut-up meat.' I found that one," said Jane. "Now we'll act out Jim's word."

"Did you have a good time at the party, Jim?"

Jim answered only, "Yes."

"What did you play?"

"Games."

"Were the refreshments good?"

"Yes."

Grandfather said, "This highly enlightening conversation suggests to me the speech of the people of Lacedaemon in Greece. They used as few words as possible, and from the Greek form Lakonikos we have the word 'laconic,' meaning brief or terse. Is that right?"

The children answered: "Yes. Now we are going to read."

Jane picked up a book and Jim a magazine.

Grandfather guessed "book" at once, because he knew it came from the Anglo-Saxon word "boc," originally meaning "beech-tree."

"Beech-bark was probably the earliest writing material of the Teutonic nations," he added. But he couldn't guess Jim's word, and Jim was elated to be able to explain.

"You see, I have a magazine. In the Arabic language there was a word 'makhzan,' and it meant a storehouse or collection of things. I found out also that the first magazine was called 'The Gentleman's Magazine' and was issued in London in 1731."

"Well done, Jim," said Grandfather. "That reminds me of still another word in connection with reading—'volume,' which came first from the Latin 'volvo,' meaning to turn or roll. You remember, the ancient writings were on a roll of papyrus or vellum; from that source we have 'volume,' meaning a book."

"As a final suggestion I am going to leave with you a slogan—in itself a word of picturesque origin."

"Tell us about it," begged Jane.

"It first meant a battle cry, the rallying cry of the Highland clans, and came from the Gaelic words 'sluagh' for 'army' and 'gairm' for 'yell.' Slogans are very popular today and I suggest for yours, 'Learn as much as possible about an interesting new word each week."

"We'll try, Grandfather," answered Jim.

E. M.

How About Teaching Dancing?

THE other day I met a young friend of mine out shopping. She told me that she had decided upon her career—she had been thinking about it for the past six months—and that she was going to take up the teaching of dancing.

I confess I was a little surprised. Not because I considered her unsuitable for the work—I did not—but because I had once suggested the very same thing to her and been turned down without question. The point was, I remember, that my young friend was artistic. She could play the piano well, and she could sing, and she felt that she must get what she called "an outlet" for herself in these directions if she were to be happy.

Exactly how she had come to alter her opinion I did not think it tactful to inquire. She informed me, however, that, in an age of mechanized art—with music on the radio and drama on the screen—she felt it would be very satisfying to be allied to something that was not "potted." She said, as we stood talking in the High Street, that dancing offered music and color—very much of real art, and that she intended to develop it.

Talent Is Necessary

My young friend, of course, was right. Moreover, she is just at the age, 17 or so, when as a teacher, she is wise to make a start. As a performer—as a stage dancer, that is—she would be too old, because stage dancers begin their training in early childhood.

But 17, for a teacher, is an excellent age. One is fresh then and enthusiastic, and, which is perhaps more important, one has gone through the experience of ordinary school life, and ordinary school life is, to the teacher of any subject, a preliminary which is absolutely essential to success.

Dancing, of course, is not a suitable career for every girl. I did not question my young friend's suitability, but I might have questioned the suitability of other people who attempt to take it up. It is an exacting career, therefore, before embarking upon it, the would-be dancing teacher will be wise to consider very carefully its main demands and to be sure she can fulfill them.

A Helpful Disposition

To begin with, she must be a natural teacher—that is, she must be capable of imparting knowledge and enjoy the process. She must be capable of controlling not only a class of grown-up pupils who have a serious intention of learning how to dance, but also a class of children who are under the impression that a dancing class is a thing arranged for their exclusive amusement and that they may play, and expect everyone else to play, through the hour of their attendance.

The aspiring teacher will find it helpful if she can rely upon a friendly and entirely impartial disposition—the kind of disposition which is able to recognize the special difficulties of an awkward pupil and, without becoming irritated by them, to lift that pupil out of a state of so-called "self-consciousness" into something nearer confidence and pleasure in the work.

She will find it essential to be physically strong. There is much standing to be done, and the teacher of dancing will arrive nowhere if she allows herself to enter a class in a state of fatigue, or even of semifatigue. Freshness, an obvious delight in her work, the ability to display a real desire to make everyone dance as well as they possibly can—these are things which go to produce the successful teacher. They are all quite indispensable.

And now, what about training, and what about the prospects when training is over? Important questions.

Taking it for granted that the would-be teacher has, during her school days, or immediately after them, become familiar with the different types of dancing—and these cover a variety of methods extending from that of the Revised Greek to that of the modern Ballroom—taking it for granted that she is already fairly proficient in at least some of these methods, she will next proceed, if she is wise, to ally herself with one of the well-established dancing associations, of which there are a number to choose from.

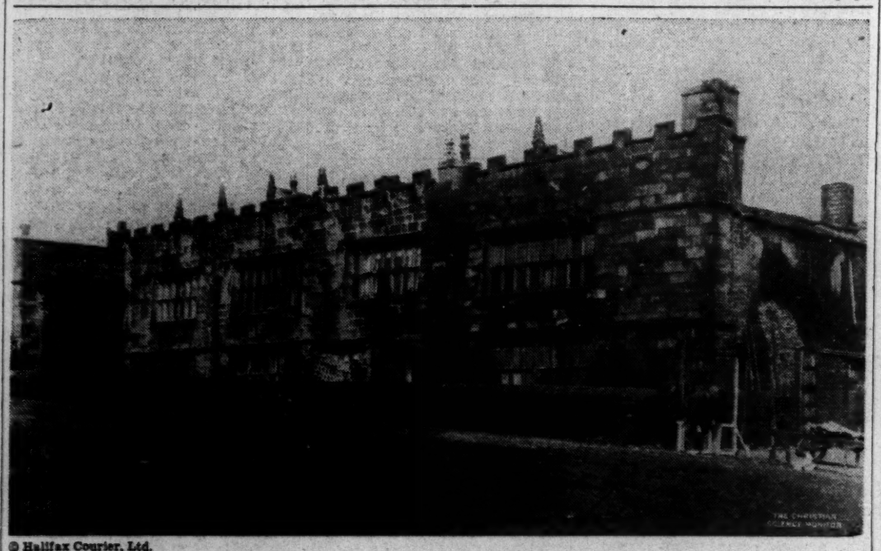
Good Prospects

Prospects depend, largely, upon herself. To the beginner—to the girl, that is, who, training at any one of the big schools, is still not more than, say, 20 years of age—the advice is Be Cautious. The temptation may come to start a dancing school on her own account, but it is a temptation which should be set aside, because the running of a school depends upon a good deal more than an ability to dance, upon a good deal more, even, than the ability to teach dancing.

Skillful business management, balanced organization, a hundred and one requirements are concerned with the running of a school, and they are all of them requirements which are met only through ripening experience. The youthful teacher will do more wisely to find a post in an established school, and there to win familiarity with the intricacies of management under somebody else's supervision.

PHYLLIS LOVELL

[These articles, describing the background and information necessary for anyone who looks forward to a career in certain specific fields, are being published on this page on the second and fourth Thursdays each month.]



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High Sunderland House, Which Felicia's Aunt Believed Was the Original Wuthering Heights

Going Places

AFTER Christmas many persons begin to think about parts of the world where summer lingers, such as Florida, California, the Riviera, and perhaps of the South Seas, Australia, and South America where summer actually spends the winter. The Magazine Section of Tuesday's Monitor was the "Going Places" number, with an article about the "North American Riviera," a story about fast trains, called "The Iron Horse Laughs," and some others.

Another place where few visitors have gone, so far, is described in the Magazine next week. "The Gilgit Road" is almost as good as an adventure story. Other articles will take you places by automobile, they will take you up into bell towers all over the world, they will take you gathering Spanish moss in Dixieland, they will take you to a "library of toys"—something to think about after Christmas—and they will even take you to Washington and tell you about what Congress is facing when it returns there in January.

How Calendars Started

OUR calendars, which look so bright and modern as we hang them up on New Year's Day, are really not so new after all.

The idea of the calendar started ever so long ago in Greece. It was the custom there to have the first day of the month announced to the people. This was done in two ways. One way was to have heralds go about the street crying that the first day of the month had arrived. Another was to put up placards or printed signs on the city walls. These signs were called "kalends," meaning in Greek, "I proclaim."

From this old custom and word we get our calendar and its name. We have added all the days of the months to our signs; we hang them in our homes instead of on city walls, but the idea is still the same—to tell us which day it is.

Books of Adventure and Daring

Book Reviews

Siberia in Story

THE author of "Red Sky," Theodore Acland Harper, spent a number of years as a mining engineer in eastern Siberia. Here he learned the language, and lived with the natives, descendants of the Cossacks who were sent by Catherine the Great to hold the border against the Chinese. Here he was joined by his wife, and when later they settled in Oregon, they collaborated on a series of books about this great Amur River country.

"Siberian Gold," "Kubrick the Outlaw" and "His Excellency and Peter" were the earlier books of the series, of which "Red Sky" is the latest.

Those who have known the Peter and Feenga of the earlier books, will welcome the opportunity of hearing more of them. But "Red Sky" is complete in itself. It is a picture of eastern Siberia at the time of the outbreak of the great war and the revolution that followed it. It is also a very human story of Feenga's great love for Peter and her courage and resourcefulness in saving him when he was in prison and in great danger, for not only Peter but Feenga also is a descendant of Cossacks.

India in Story

KIPLING'S stories of India belong to his youth. At the age of 17, he returned to India, the land of his birth, and during the next few years, as a young journalist, he turned out hundreds of short stories and verses for his papers.

"Tales of India" is a selection of these stories, intended particularly for young people. Many of these are realistic tales of barracks life, others, like the tale of Moti Guj, the great elephant, and his mahout have a native flavor. Fine illustrations, both black-and-white and colored, by Paul Strayer, are a feature of the collection. It should perhaps be added that Kipling's "Tales of India" were of course written for adults, and as juvenile literature, are suitable only for the older group.

Pioneers and Whaling

HERE are two adventure stories for boys—dramatic, vigorous, sometimes brutal. They are, "Indian Brother," by Hubert V. Coryell, and "Madagascar Jack" by Edouard A. Stackpole. It is deplorable that accounts of brutality are somehow considered suitable fare for boys. A sincere desire to rid the world of war will, it is to be hoped, eliminate unnecessary accounts of cruelty and brutality from literature—particularly from books intended for young people. Man is not a brute, nor does he find pleasure in descriptions of brutal excesses, past or present. The sooner this is realized by all concerned the happier and more beautiful will the life of humanity become.

"Indian Brother" is a tale of the days of struggle between Indian and white man in what is now the State of Maine.

There is a fine account of the long winter spent by the three fugitives in a lodge of their own construction, buried in the snows, high up on the mountainside, out of reach of the Indians because of their superstitious dread of the great height above.

The author of "Madagascar Jack" has already written two stories of old Nantucket. This one is the story of a Nantucket whaler, and much of the background is taken from old whaling logs of the nineteenth century.

A. B. D.

Carols for All Year

A BOOK of carols that will not find its way to the top shelf of the bookcase when holiday celebrations are over is "A Round of Carols," beautifully illustrated by Helen Sewell. Dr. T. Tertius Noble, of St. Thomas's Church in New York and formerly of York Minster, has arranged and simplified the music so that the familiar tunes may be easily played on the piano.

The book contains 35 of the most beautiful carols of all seasons and ages. Many of them, such as "Good King Wenceslas," "God Rest You Merry, Gentlemen," "O Little Town of Bethlehem," "Silent Night" and "The First Nowell," are among the carols with which we are most familiar. Others, such as the "Children's Song," "Sleep Little Dove," "Golden Mornings," the "Flower Carol," a very beautiful "Easter Carol," "Cradle Song," "Carol of Beauty," "Carol of Service" and others, are less well known and would be very worth while additions to one's repertoire. The words appear directly under the music, so that children may have less difficulty in following them in their singing.

The artist, in her lovely drawings with their charming simplicity and atmosphere of joy and reverence, has made a decided contribution to the appreciation of the true significance of Christmastide and its goal of peace and good will on earth.

Red Sky, by Theodore Acland Harper. Jacket and End Papers by Arthur Zaidenberg. New York: Viking Press. $2.

Tales of India, by Rudyard Kipling. Illustrated by Paul Strayer. New York: Rand McNally & Co. $1.

Indian Brother, by Hubert V. Coryell. Illustrated by Henry C. Pitz. New York: Harcourt, Brace & Co. $2.

Madagascar Jack, by Edouard A. Stackpole. New York: Morrow. $2.

A Round of Carols, music arranged by T. Tertius Noble. Illustrated by Helen Sewell. New York: Oxford University Press. $2.

Boy Beadmakers of Venice

BEADMAKING is not usually thought of as an occupation for boys, yet the boys of Venice, Italy, help, as much as anyone else, to produce the glittering glass beads for which their city is famous. Beadmaking is one of the oldest and most extensive of the industries of Venice. After the Chinese, the origin of whose beadmaking no historian has ever discovered, the Venetians are said to be the most expert people at this craft in the world, and this is not surprising, for every street in Venice has its beadmaker, each of whom closely follows the same age-old methods of manufacture.

To every factory there is attached, as there has always been, a straight, narrow gallery between 30 and 50 yards long, called the "rope walk." The middle of this gallery lies near to the furnaces in which the caldrons of hot liquid glass hiss.

Swinging the "Rope"

From a cauldron two workmen seize between their metal blowpipes a mass of the thick molten glass, then, hastening to the gallery with it between them, they gradually blow the boiling, unshapen bulk into a balloon. Having done this, they steadily retreat from each other toward opposite ends of the gallery, drawing out the soft, hollowed glass into a swinging "rope" until it has reached a thinness appropriate for a particular type of bead, after which they pause and gently set the "rope" aside.

When the rope has cooled and hardened into a long, slender tube, it is ready for "pinching," a tricky task performed by a swarthy workman who, with amazing dexterity, chips it into tiny fragments of uniform length, working rapidly and without any kind of ruler to aid him, and rarely smashing one of the frail, minute cylinders of the hundreds that a single tube makes. Sometimes he chips pieces the size of breadcrumbs.

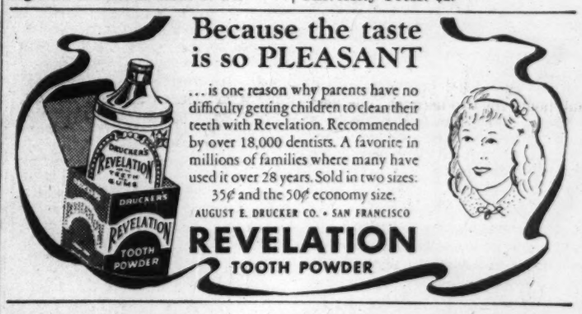
It is at this point that the boy worker gets busy. As soon as the workman has broken up a "rope" boys carefully gather up the embryo beads and place them in tubs half filled with sand and ashes. With extreme care they stir the small glass cylinders into the sand and ashes until each piece is filled. This is merely a protective measure to re-enforce the delicate glass shells for the next process in which, unless stuffed, they would become flattened.

Grading and Counting

The filled cylinders are now put into large ladles and men slowly rotate them over fierce fires. In this way the glass is softened and the uneven edges, where the pieces have been chipped from the tube, are rounded off, giving the beads a globular appearance. These, when cool, are emptied of their sand and ashes.

The beads are now completed, but before they can be dispatched to their destinations, they have to be graded, for by this time all manner of beads are mixed together. Boys and girls deftly sort out the different sizes by shaking handfuls of beads gently through sieves of variously sized meshes. The beads are set into separate heaps upon a long table round which the boys and girls sit nimbly stringing them together. Without the slightest fumbling their fingers swiftly pick up the beads from the mounds in front of them and with the same movement push the threads through the small apertures. As they do this they count the beads in order that the manufacturer may keep a record of the quantity he sends out.

But fast as they work the heaps of black, red, green, gold, white and blue beads—some the size of grapes, others no larger than a grain of rice—never diminish. Nobody seems to pause, even to take a breath, in this incredible beehive; the glassblowers blow and stretch their ropes of glass; the "pincher" chips and chips; boys carry tubs of beads hither and thither; children sort, and string, and count. And in the world's shops, trays of Venetian beads catch the eye, and one pauses to exclaim at the glittering delicacy of the glass, little thinking how the beads came to be.



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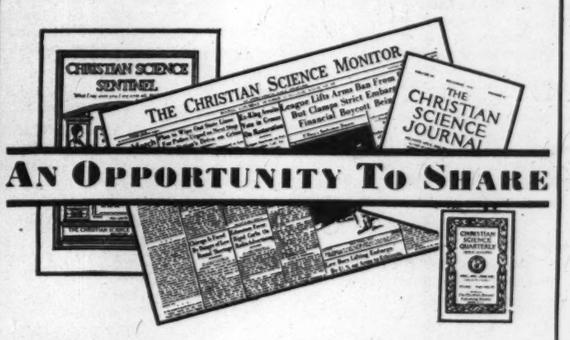

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HA-50

Philippines Army Plan Raises Acute Question

(Continued from Page 1)

when women voted, 1,935,972 voters were registered and 1,258,009 votes were cast.

The presidential elections this September turned out the regular male showing, about 900,000. This is a respectably large group of voters, certainly larger than percentages in many parts of the United States, or in many countries. But, of course, it is charged that voters are heeded to the polls, do not comprehend the issues they decide, and so on. That is a difficult question to answer fairly.

Skepticism Is Normal

It is altogether natural that the Philippine electorate should differ from American standards, and still be a competent electorate. It is entirely normal that old-time American residents in the islands should be skeptical of the Filipino's political abilities. That is the viewpoint of any colonial resident, anywhere, and has been so from the days of the Boston Tea Party. Yet self-government continues to make progress.

The Philippines seem better qualified for self-government than, for instance, some of the countries in the Western Hemisphere except Canada and the United States, or most of eastern Europe.

Their standards of education are higher, standards of living—adapted to the tropics—in some cases no lower, and they have had the advantages of American tutelage, which may grow greater rather than less as actual American supervision is withdrawn.

Leaders Well Equipped

Certainly the Philippine leaders, eminent men of the type of President Quezon, Vice-President Sergio Osmena, Commissioner Pedro Guevara, Dr. Manuel Roxas, former Commissioner Camilo Osias, Speaker Quintin Paredes, Rafael R. Alunan of the Philippine Sugar Association, and many others, compare favorably with groups of leaders elsewhere. At least American Congressmen, who have come into contact with most of these men in Washington as well as Manila, testify to their political ability.

Undoubtedly, the patronage system, political clubs and organizations, and all the other tricks of the trade are fully employed. Doubtless the common man votes not with his head but mostly with his feelings, yet this is not unique to the Philippines.

Perfection Not Expected

Everybody knows that government in the islands will not be perfect. The Filipinos, with their adaptability to practical politics, will doubtless be their own worst enemies.

But the only fair conclusion seems to be that given a chance for economic self-perpetuation, the islands ought to be able to maintain a government comparing not unfavorably with what obtains elsewhere under similar conditions.

After all, they have had virtual autonomy for two decades. The veto power in Malacanan Palace has been a powerful guide and safeguard, but perhaps they would have been more careful in the enactment of legislation had they known the veto corrective would not be there.

Filipinos Admit Failings

There are—there will be—unending eloquent speeches. Fine plans will be drafted. Problems will be "solved" overnight—in the blueprint. Problems will be ignored. Stern realities may be disregarded. Finances may run into difficulty. These things are well admitted by the Filipinos with engaging candor, and they say:

"But even that will be better than government by others."

Nevertheless, there are certain internal problems of disturbing gravity. They are potential rocks upon which the frail ship of state may be wrecked. First is President Quezon's tendency toward one-man government; second is the Quezon-MacArthur plan for army expansion, and third the project for government in business.

Much Depends of Quezon

President Quezon is today the dominant Filipino. He is on the crest of the wave. Elected first President of his new nation, successful architect of a party coalition, in possession of great power through all the appointive offices looming empty before him, the first Filipino to live in Malacanan Palace, it is but natural that his Government should lean toward the authoritarian side. He is a man of magnetic personality and has been in politics all his life.

If President Quezon did not feel exuberant, did not act with an occasionally high hand, he would be less than human, less than a politician. Moreover, the otherwise admirable Philippine Constitution stacks many cards in favor of the Executive. It is intended to be a system of checks and balances, with Legislature and judiciary holding one another and the Executive in control.

Things Much His Way

But during the first three years at least of the first Executive's term, he seems to have many things his own way.

The President calls the Legislature into session and dismisses it. He appoints all the members of the Supreme Court, needing only the confirming votes of a simple majority of the Appointments Commission of the National Assembly. He has only a one-chamber Legislature to face. He has the power of vetoing any separate item in a revenue bill, which, as any practical politician knows, is an enormous big stick as well as a useful reform.

As well, President Quezon has all the usual prerogatives of an American President, who is the most powerful democratic executive in the world. He comes to office in a period of national emergency and can plead crisis just as President Roosevelt did.

Clips Speaker's Powers

As an indication, he led—in the very week of his inauguration—a fight to remove the powers of the Speaker of the National Assembly, which has meant one more diminution in the power of the legislative branch as against the Executive.

There is one check on this powerful Executive, and it is the by-election of the whole National Assembly, scheduled for the third year in each President's six-year term. Then either the President is supported by the people, or a hostile Legislature is returned. In the latter case, either deadlock ensues, one side surrenders, or extra-legal methods are used.

Moreover, the temptation to extra-constitutional methods—to strong-arm government—is likely to arise if economic disturbances occur, or if political challenges of a serious nature crop up.

The Velvet Glove

The Sakdal revolt of May, 1935, was put down with an iron hand. In his inaugural address, President Quezon hinted at the use of strong measures if social disturbances threaten.

To that end, it seems to some observers, the President proposes speedily to recruit a standing army of 19,000 men—over twice the size of the present Philippine Constabulary, and to cost at least 16,000,000 pesos a year ($8,000,000). The total annual budget for 1936 is just under 57,000,000 pesos.

Observers cannot see how the 19,000 men can be outfitted, paid, supported, and munitions manufactured for 16,000,000 pesos. At the very least, therefore, President Quezon proposes to pay a quarter of the country's present national income for this army.

To Train Children in War

In addition, he announces that he will place in effect universal military training, starting with children in the schools, and to end in 10 years with a standing army of 500,000.

Expenditure of even 16,000,000 pesos for an army will cut a great hole in the Philippine budget, and probably reduce the appropriations for education, sanitation, public works, and the like.

There are, it is true, several windfalls which the islands may receive from Washington: about $19,000,000 a year from the excise tax on coconut oil, and a problematical $23,000,000 which is the Philippine share of the gold profit upon the revaluation of the American—and Philippine—gold reserves. This latter is a difficult and disputed point, but the coconut oil money comes to President Quezon's general fund anyway.

Easiest Way Means Trouble

To use this for military expenses obviously would be storing up trouble for the future, but an easy way out of a present difficulty. Observers would do well to watch the disposition of the coconut oil money, as well as the gold profit.

The Quezon-MacArthur theory is that the 19,000 men will make it hard and costly for a foreign power to conquer the Philippines. Others point out that the islands' primary defense is naval; that an invading force with modern aircraft carriers, long-range artillery on battleships and smaller artillery on auxiliary craft, would be able to blast the defenses and demoralize the home army. So most observers shake their heads over the military proposals, anticipate either higher taxes or misuse of windfalls, and a militaristic, Fascist attitude among the 500,000 or more who will be drawing government money and bound by martial law.

MacArthur a Militarist

"General MacArthur's concept of the army is fully shown in his last report as Chief of Staff of the United States Army, published on Sept. 23, 1935, where he says:

"The Army . . . is . . . for the promotion of domestic tranquillity. . . . The purpose was to provide a protective shield in the lee of which citizens might pursue their normal habits and occupations, undisturbed by threat of organized violence regardless of its origin. . . . The American Army, as an instrument of democratic government (is) a rock of stability and protection. . . . The National Guard must be trained sufficiently in time of peace to be instantly effective in domestic disturbances. . . . Its emergency mission is a vitally important one."

Started in Harrison Regime

The plans for government in business result from the National Development Company, a publicly-owned corporation established during the Filipinizing regime of Gov. Gen. F. B. Harrison.

The Government has had, for example, ventures in ice, coal, cement, banking, railroading. These experiments have had scandals; some have failed, some succeeded.

Now President Quezon plans to explore all possible fields for economic development, try to persuade private capital to enter, and if unsuccessful to put the Government into these new fields. But such attempts in the past have been at the mercy of poor management, or when they were successful, under pressure of private business to sell out.

Three Things to Watch

This happened in the prospering ice plant, and now threatens the even more successful cement business. There is also the temptation to stray into dubious ventures.

To judge the Quezon Government in coming months, students should watch three things: his relations with the National Assembly, the development of the MacArthur army and its financing, and both the sorts of business into which government is thrust and the fate of now prosperous ventures like the cement company. These are tangible criteria.

And it will also be interesting to see whether High Commissioner Frank Murphy returns to Detroit, and, if so, enlightening to note who his successor will be.

General Classified

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What's Going On In the Arts

New Motion Pictures

FIVE Boston theaters offered new motion pictures for the holiday. "La Maternelle," at the Fine Arts, is one of the outstanding films of the year. This tragedy of a child in a poor district of Paris is directed with a sensitive regard for cinematic values. It discloses a new child star in the person of Paulette Elambert, who plays the daughter of a woman of the streets, who, when her mother abandons her, is adopted by a servant in a day nursery (Madeleine Renaud). The term "child star" is not intended to conjure up another romanticized prodigy out of Hollywood. Paulette is at the opposite extreme. Either she is an actress of genius or she has been singularly malleable under the direction of Jean Benoit-Lévy. She makes us experience with her the inarticulate sorrows and joys of Marie. The other parts are well taken, and the production must be ranked beside "Mädchen in Uniform" and "The Road to Life."

M-G-M's transcription of O'Neill's "Ah Wilderness" (State and Orpheum) is amazingly successful in catching the tender nostalgia of the play. Advantage has been taken of the roving camera eye without exploiting it for its own sake. Lionel Barrymore accomplishes one of his major portrayals in the part of the kindly, sympathetic, understanding Nat Miller. Eric Linden as Richard conveys the boy's fumbling ardor. Wallace Beery's bibulous Sid is realistically done, and Aline MacMahon (our favorite Hollywood actress) is an enchanting Lily. Spring Byington is a properly fussing mother.

The companion item is, "If You Could Only Cook," a slight comedy in which Herbert Marshall is the rich boy who meets the poor girl (Jean Arthur) in the park, and finally marries her with the aid of sentimental gangsters. An added feature is the "Audioscopiks," demonstrating a third-dimensional development on the screen.

The feature at the RKO-Memorial is Katharine Hepburn's new vehicle, "Sylvia Scarlett," a translation to the screen of Compton MacKenzie's novel. Miss Hepburn is a singularly uneven actress, and this piece must be set down as one of her less successful experiments. Nor is she entirely to blame for that, for the story is rather silly. Miss Hepburn manages to be girlishly boyish in a man's clothes and gauchely girlish in a woman's. But you never for a moment believe in the actuality of what is going on. Cary Grant is an amusing Cockney sharper and Edmund Gwenn does well as the girl's father, but Brian Aherne seems at sea as the artist. The Pathé newsreel shows the Dionne quintuplets.

"Captain Blood" is the main article of the bill at the Paramount and Fenway. This is a swashbuckling yarn of a buccaneer (Errol Flynn) of the Caribbean in the late seventeenth century, taken from a tale by Rafael Sabatini and complete with romance in the person of a planter's niece (Olivia de Haviland). Lionel Atwill, Basil Rathbone, Henry Stephenson and a long list of other notables assist. Mr. Flynn, a new actor to this commentator, has the requisite romantic flair. Since this is an unusually long film, shorts constitute the remainder of the bill.

Finally, the RKO-Boston submits "Escape From Devil's Island," with Victor Jory, Florence Rice and Norman Foster. Its nature is perhaps sufficiently indicated by its title. This theater has returned to its stage-show policy. This week it's the "International Scandals." Everett Marshall, baritone, is the principal entertainer, with Mary Small, said to be a radio star, also featured.

L. A. S.

Wanda Gag

A VISIT to the Junior League, 2 Marlborough Street, proves very diverting, for lithographs by Wanda Gag are being exhibited there. Wanda Gag is one of the most remarkable women artists in America. She shares honors with Peggy Bacon and Nura for ingenuity, independence and freedom of fancy.

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A miscellany of etchings, line engravings, woodcuts and lithographs is being shown at the Goodman-Walker Galleries on Boylston Street at Dartmouth. In most instances the impressions are good. The assortment varies from classics of Dürer and Rembrandt to contemporaries like Utrillo.

D. A.

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(Continued)

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See Our New 1936
Philco Radio
WESTMINSTER
SALES and SERVICE
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Phone Orders Promptly Delivered
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HEMPSTEAD PHARMACY
SODAS
Toilet Sets Stationery Kodaks
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Garden City 10168
THE BLACK SWAN
A Tea Room of Distinction
VICTORIA HOBERT
57 Hilton Avenue, Garden City, L. I.

Ph. Hempstead 2782 *Honest Values*
SAMPLE
SHOE STORE
269 Front Street, Hempstead, N. Y.

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Afternoon and Evening Dresses
Crepe—Matelasse—Velvet
BLOUSES TWIN SETS SKIRTS
Half Sizes

Georges
fine furniture
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TEL.: HEMPSTEAD 2154

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GLOVES—HANDBAGS—HOSIERY
Dresses Coats ETTINGER'S Sportswear
Moderately Priced
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FOX FUR SHOP
3746 82ND STREET
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All Coats, Scarfs and Muffs to be Sold at a Great Reduction

DIXIE
Sandwich Shop and Restaurant
We Serve Dinners, Lunches, Teas
Southern Cooking
OPEN FROM 7 A. M. TO 1 A. M.
3752 82nd Street Hav. 9-9422

Long Island

JACKSON HEIGHTS
(Continued)

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WM. GRAHAM CO.
Roosevelt Avenue, Cor. 87th Street
NEWTOWN 9-4300

CAMEO SHOPS
UPHOLSTERY
Repairing
Lamps and Tables
Custommade Upholstered Furniture
40-34 82ND STREET Hav. 4-8310
Opposite Jackson Theatre

Fred's Quality Market
MEATS — POULTRY
SEA FOOD
The Most Modern Meat Market in Queens
Prompt Deliveries
82-13 Roosevelt Ave., Newtown 9-8411

The Curiosity Shop Inc.
37-57 82nd Street Havemeyer 9-4747
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Real Estate and Mortgages
INSURANCE
In All Its Branches
170-23 Jamaica Ave. Rep. 9-8070-8071

JAMAICA—HOLLIS

F. H. SCHAUPP & SON
PLUMBING AND HEATING ENGINEERS
GAS BOILERS INSTALLED
188-18 Jamaica Ave. Missouri 7-4095

LYNBROOK

JOHN WATTS
CHOICE MEATS and PROVISIONS
87 Atlantic Avenue Lynbrook, N. Y.
Telephone Lynbrook 8422

CAMBRIDGE GLASS
Royal Blue - Ruby
Luncheon Sets
Service Pieces - Vases
WALTER S. MILLER JR.
92 Atlantic Avenue

I. Jacobson & Son
DEPARTMENT STORE
We take this opportunity to express our appreciation for the business we enjoyed from Monitor readers throughout this year.
21 ATLANTIC AVENUE

PATCHOGUE

SWEZEY COAL & FEED CO.
COAL AND FUEL OIL
QUALITY FUELS
Telephones Patchogue 270 Port Jefferson 555

PATCHOGUE—Riverhead

GEORGE D. COLYER
JEWELER
Diamonds—Watches—Jewelry
CASH PAID FOR OLD GOLD
45 East Main Street, Riverhead, L. I.
Phone 2232

QUEENS VILLAGE

Queens Corset Shoppe
"The Oldest and Most Reliable Corset Shop in Queens Village"
215-31 JAMAICA AVENUE
Mrs. Roth, expert corsetiere, always in attendance. No charge for alterations.

RICHMOND HILL

AWNINGS
SHADES
VENETIAN
BLINDS
MAYBECK'S
166-13 Jamaica Ave. Tel. Rep. 9-7777

We serve only the best
Prime Meats
WILKENS' MARKET
106-02 JAMAICA AVENUE
Phone Richmond Hill 2-7524

Telephone Virginia 7-8691
PERRON'S DELICATESSEN
The Home of Home Cooking

Beardsley's Prepared Mustard
105-14 LIBERTY AVE.

LUCK & SCHMITT
DELICATESSEN
Specializing in
HOME COOKING and BAKING
106-09 Jamaica Avenue
Phone: Richmond Hill 2-4001

ARTHUR A. SIEGLER
INSURANCE
Whatever your Insurance needs:—
I can supply them or give counsel.
Lauretton 8-2357, 8-2555

Vick's Service Stations
TEXACO GAS
General Auto Repairs
TIRES—BATTERIES—IGNITION
Cor. 102nd Street and Atlantic Avenue and 104th Street and Atlantic Avenue
Phone Cleveland 7-4440—3-8789

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

Long Island

RICHMOND HILL
Woodhaven

Exclusive But Not Expensive
GELLER'S
Curtains - Linens - Spreads
Phone Virginia 7-10113
91-17 JAMAICA AVENUE

ROCKVILLE CENTER

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained. Tel. Rockville Centre 1815. 31 Yale Place, 9 a. m. to 1 p. m. daily.
Look for the New York Display Advertising in the News Section.

For FLOWERS *Call*
TEL. R. V. C. 410
JOSEPH SAFINA
FLORIST
26 NORTH PARK AVENUE
Formerly Perlman Flower Service

N. W. Cor. Park and Grand Aves. R. V. C. 3677

MINART SHOPPE
Cut Rate COSMETICS
CANDY AGENCY
Perfumes Toilet Articles
24 NORTH VILLAGE AVE. R. V. C. 3692

EXPERT DRY CLEANING
One-Day Service
No Shrinkage, Fading or Odor
Call and Delivery
MERRETT CLEANERS
60 N. Village Ave. Tel. R. V. C. 133

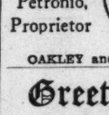
THE MAX Beauty Salon
Is Long Island's Finest
For an appointment call
ROCKVILLE CENTRE 4036
40 SOUTH PARK AVENUE

ST. ALBANS—Hollis

Hollis 5-9563
HOLLIS BEAUTY SHOPPE
Beauty Culture in All Its Branches
Special, 3 Items for $1.00 All Week
198-13 Hollis Avenue
Hollis, N. Y.

MAMARONECK

TELEPHONE MAMARONECK 2840
Member of the American Institute of Laundering
Mamaroneck Individual Laundry, Inc.
W. ROY HALSEY, *Manager*
MAMARONECK AVE. and NEW ST.
MAMARONECK N Y
Telephone Larchmont 2068 Telephone Mamaroneck 2423


Dot's Beauty Shop
ELOISE HALEY
Scientific Care of Hair, Face and Hands
2 East Avenue Larchmont, N. Y.
149 Mamaroneck Avenue Mamaroneck, N. Y.

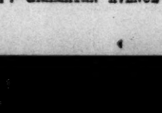
MOUNT VERNON

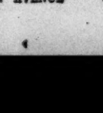
Complete Line of New Furniture at Warehouse Prices

Moving Packing Storage
Chelsea Fireproof Storage Warehouse, Inc.
27-33 S. 6th Ave. Phone OAK 8802

WILLIAM J. FEE
COAL CO.
COAL—COKE—FUEL OILS
Oakwood 8884-8885 15 So. 3rd Ave.
Fairbanks 4-3948 Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

Annesi
Shoe Repairing Shop
8 Oakley Ave., Cor. Gramatan
Phone OAKWOOD 9576


LUGBAUER, & SONS
Incorporated
Tailors, Cleaners and Dyers
Specializing in Furs
Invisible mending and remodeling
27 Prospect Avenue
Oakwood 3070—9225
LIKNU Service
Let Us Take Care of Your Clothes

John Petronio, Proprietor


Tel. Oakwood 9161
OAKLEY and GRAMATAN AVENUE

Greeting Cards
You'll Be Proud to Send
Printed with your name in Silver or Gold as low as $1.75 for 25 Cards.
FRED C. ROSCHER
19 FOURTH AVENUE Oakwood 7410

INSURANCE
of all kinds by
Charles J. Schoen
Murray Schoen & Morgan, Inc.
9 South Third Avenue
Mount Vernon, N. Y.
TEL. OAK 6500
FAIRBANKS 4-4305

F. E. HOLMES & SON
F. Irving Holmes
Funeral Home
141 and 143 SOUTH FIRST AVE.
Mount Vernon Oakwood 9421
59 WEST 125TH ST., N. Y. C.
Tel. Harlem 7-0956

Oldest Established Jewelers In Mount Vernon
LEAB & MEYERS
GORHAM STERLING SILVER and COMMUNITY PLATE and CHINA
GRAMATAN AVENUE Opp. Proctor's

NEW YORK

MOUNT VERNON
(Continued)

"The Knolls"
RICH AND ELM AVENUES
Telephone Hillcrest 4235
Luncheon, Dinner, Sunday Dinner
The Knolls has pleased the discriminating residents of Westchester County for the past ten years.
Ideal Accommodations for Banquets, Weddings Receptions and Bridge Parties

Have you seen a copy of
"SERVICES"?..
An interesting booklet about the complete banking facilities of the
MOUNT VERNON TRUST COMPANY
20 East 1st Street, Cor. 3d Avenue

NEWBURGH

SINCLAIR Super Flame OIL FOR HEAT
Agent Sinclair Refining Co., Inc.
Andrew Ketterson
BRIDGE STREET
NEWBURGH, N. Y.
TEL. 3111

Highland-Quassaick National Bank and Trust Company
22-24 WATER STREET
Broadway Branch, 244 Broadway

PARIS MILLINERY
First in Fashion
Coats and Dresses
92 WATER ST., NEWBURGH, N. Y.

CLAIM ADJUSTER
Thomas Gray
Represents Insurance Companies
Twenty-five Years' Experience
OPERATES SIX COUNTIES
171 Fullerton Ave., Newburgh, N. Y.
Tel. 2630

The C. F. S. Milk Co. Inc.
HIGH GRADE
Milk and Cream
Dairy Products
77 NEST STREET TEL. 1650

NEW ROCHELLE

WHY GO TO NEW YORK
FOR A NEW AND SMART COIFFURE
SEE
ERICH
365 NORTH AVE
TEL. N. R. 4356

GIVE HER
A Westinghouse Refrigerator!
- No down payment.
- First installment due 60 days after delivery.
- Payments 15c per day

Beautiful Cloisonne Compact Given Announcing Your Gift
New Rochelle Coal and Lumber Company
361 North Ave. New Rochelle 1000

Kathryn Hayes
INCORPORATED
CLEANING—PRESSING—REPAIRING
8 to 24-Hour Service
Spotless, Odorless, Non-Shrinkable
33 Division Street New Rochelle 7809

RUBY LANE STORES
CURTAINS - BEDSPREADS
BLANKETS and COMFORTERS
LADIES' UNDERWEAR
OTHER RUBY LANE STORES THROUGHOUT WESTCHESTER COUNTY AND LONG ISLAND
550 Main St. New Rochelle, N. Y.

I. B. COHEN
BOYS' CLOTHES
and MEN'S CLOTHES
of QUALITY
507 Main Street N. R. 7100

NORTH AVENUE GLASS AND SHADE COMPANY
PICTURES—PICTURE FRAMING
MIRRORS
RADIATOR ENCLOSURES
VENETIAN BLINDS
WINDOW SHADES
397 North Ave. — New Rochelle 3166
(Across from Boston-Westchester Station)

SCRANTON & DELAWARE COAL
EGG COAL 12.00
NUT 12.25
STOVE 12.50
PEA 10.50
TEL. OAK. 0200
CORP'TN.

George T. Davis, Inc.
FUNERAL DIRECTORS
—Since 1864—
TELEPHONE N. R. 324
14 LE COUNT PLACE
New Rochelle, New York

PHONE FOR FOOD
NEW ROCHELLE 978—979
MAYFLOWER GROCER
Established Since 1907
P. SCHUMACHER Prop.
Quality Groceries, Fruits, Vegetables
661 NORTH AVENUE
Opp. Mayflower Ave., New Rochelle, N. Y.

Bassi Freres
FLORISTS
478 Main Street New Rochelle 8700

JANUARY SPECIAL
NEMO - WONDERLIFT FOUNDATION 5.00
7.50 Value
LA ROSE SHOPPE
525 Main Street Kresge Building

NEW YORK

NEW ROCHELLE
(Continued)

BAUMAN'S KIDDYLAND
Is Headquarters for
Children's Winter Fashions

From One Minute to Sixteen Years!
SENSIBLE SERVICEABLE APPAREL
Beautifully Styled, Reasonably Priced
521 Main Street, New Rochelle, N. Y.
(Near Kresge's)

JANE DRAKE SHOP
Mrs. Baruch, *Prop.*
SHOWING SMART, FEMININE GOWNS FOR EVERY OCCASION
12 Lockwood Ave. New Rochelle 912

NEW YORK CITY

Brooklyn

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
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Telephone: Shore Road 5-1815
9-11 A. M. Monday Wednesday Friday

ANDREW J. SCHAEFFER
Choice Meats and Poultry
Butter, Eggs, Preserves and Canned Goods

430 TOMPKINS AVENUE
Tel. STerling 3-6470

FOR
FUEL OIL
PHONE
MYRTLE COAL CO.
"JUST TO BE SURE"
HEgeman 3-1030
6401 MYRTLE AVENUE
Serving Brooklyn 27 Years

Carlson & Carlson Inc.
BEAUTY SALON
Consult Us About Your PERMANENT WAVE

284 Livingston St. Triangle 5-3708

FRED HERBST SONS
MORTICIANS
3 BRANCHES
7501 Fifth Ave. 697 Third Ave.
83 Hanson Place
SHORE ROAD 5-1600

Freda Beauty Salon
274 75th Street
Shore Road 5-9482

Manhattan

The Funeral Church
A distinctive establishment . . . offering a dignified, suitable service at most moderate prices. Phone, day or night; TR afalgar 7-8200
THE FUNERAL CHURCH, Inc.
Broadway at 66th Street, N. Y.
FRANK E. CAMPBELL

Phone RHinelander 4-6487

Martin Theiss
FLORIST
1103 Lexington Avenue at 77th St. Subway Station
NEW YORK CITY

DRACATOS BROS.
Fruits and Delicacies
Groceries Delicatessen
Gifts and Steamer Baskets
Phone Orders Promptly Delivered
841 Madison Ave., Cor. 70th Street
Regent 4-0290

Staten Island

WEST NEW BRIGHTON

ISLAND CHEVROLET, Inc.
1316 Castleton Avenue
West New Brighton, S. I.
Telephone Gibraltar 2-7900-1

POUGHKEEPSIE

LUCKEY'S
Wishes You
A
Happy New Year
And hopes that the coming year may give us an opportunity to serve you even more.
Luckey Platt & Co.

ARTCRAFT-PRESS
Commercial Printing
22 Barclay Street Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
Paul E. Hankinson, Mgr.
TELEPHONE 3874-J

Clearance of
Women's Apparel
The Wallace Co.
The B. & M. *wishes you A Very Happy New Year and a Prosperous 1936*
Phone 6160 *Free Delivery*

ROCHESTER

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained.
390 Grand Avenue
Telephone Culver 515—9-12 noon

EVERY PURCHASE COUNTS
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

NEW YORK

ROCHESTER
(Continued)

FIRE INSURANCE AUTO
E. S. BOHACHEK, Inc.
Clinton Ave. S. at Court
Dividends Never Less Than 20%

COAL
Famous Reading Anthracite
That Better Hard Coal
IRONDEQUOIT COAL *and* SUPPLY COMPANY
149 Ridge Road East Glen. 6161

ELDER'S MARKET
Fresh Fruits and Vegetables
MEATS and GROCERIES
527 Monroe Avenue Monroe 1050

HAROLD KELLER
Florist
We are connected with no other flower shop of similar name.
Retail Shop and Greenhouses
1023 South Avenue Monroe 3502

J. E. Thompson
Women's Wear
of Smart Individuality
73 CLINTON AVENUE SOUTH
ROCHESTER, N. Y

MORTGAGE MONEY
New York Life Insurance Company funds are always available for conservative loans on residential, apartment and business properties, in Rochester area. Reasonable rates and prompt service assured.
Rentals—Sales—Mortgages—Insurance
J. E. GOUTREMOUT
Corporation
802 UNION TRUST BUILDING

MAY RYAN
Beauty Parlor
"Frederics" Permanent Wave Specialist
80 East Ave. Stone 2723

E. H. CLARK COAL CO
INCORPORATED
'blue coal'
Try it today, you'll order it tomorrow.
WE ASK YOUR PATRONAGE
MAIN 18
GLENWOOD 1240

FARMEN OR LOWERS
531 DRIVING PARK AVENUE

VAN INGEN
Fuel READING Service
COAL — COKE — OIL
262 ARNETT BLVD. GENESEE 2105

Edith Ellis
OF ROCHESTER
Headquarters for
Gifts and Candies
LUNCHES and DINNERS
38-40 East Avenue

McCONNELL MILK & ICE CO.
PITTSFORD, N. Y
Sweet, Fresh, Rich Milk
with a distinctive flavor.
Order a trial today of real Pasteurized Milk. Delivered everywhere in Rochester.
MONROE 6616

DYERS Becky DRY CLEANERS
360 East Avenue 762 Monroe Avenue
360 Park Avenue 24 Leighton Avenue
CALL CULVER 150

PROJANSKY
TAILORS—FURRIERS
for gentlewomen
Ready to Wear
39 EAST AVE STONE 337, 338

The CORNUCOPIA
INC.
Broad Street, Corner Fitzhugh
LUNCHEON DINNER
Dinner, 75c and $1.00

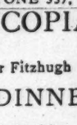
INSURANCE
of All Kinds
See GEORGE DIETRICH CO., INC.
8th Floor, Lincoln Alliance Bank Bldg.
or Telephone Office, Stone 78
Residence, Phone Monroe 225
Personal Claim Service Everywhere

BRIGHTON PLACE DAIRY
GLENWOOD 144

RYE

Theodore Fremd's Market
The Finest Meats and Poultry
Phone 153-152 PURCHASE ST.

SCARSDALE

For
Your Printing
SCARSDALE NEW YORK

Telephone 2222

Barnard's Pharmacy
GARTH ROAD
Order
BREYERS Fancy Moulded Ice Cream
For the Holidays
Santa Claus and Yule Log moulds (large size). Individual moulds of Santa Claus and various toy shapes.
All Made of Fine French Ice Cream

NEW YORK

SCARSDALE
(Continued)

PLUMBING—HEATING
FURNACE CLEANING
High Powered Vacuum
RETUBING STEEL BOILERS
JOHN R. PHILIP
54 GARTH ROAD
SCARSDALE 2200 NITE CALL 924

SCARSDALE—Hartsdale

E. ROBISON, Inc.
Hardware—Fuel Oil
Garage
HARTSDALE ROAD, HARTSDALE, N. Y
TELEPHONE WHITE PLAINS 8866

SCHENECTADY

FASHION WELT
ENNA JETTICK *Shoe*
SHOES FOR WOMEN $5 and $6

You Need No Longer Be Told That You Have an Expensive Foot
The Earl Co.
430 STATE STREET TEL. 4-9111

"Your Footprint in Leather"
Matrix Shoes
Barneys
STATE STREET TEL. 4-8411

A THOUGHT for SCHENECTADY SHOPPERS
417 State St. Tel. 4-7711
YOU ALWAYS pay too much regardless of the price if you do not get Quality!
REMEMBER Merchandise from the Wallace Company—that fine store in Schenectady—always bears the stamp of Quality and Reliability.
The WALLACE CO.

BOOKS
For Recreation as well as for Serious READING—Always Carried in Stock
UNION BOOK COMPANY
257 STATE STREET

SYRACUSE

Coal and Coke
VINCETT COAL CO.
115 E. Genesee St. Tel. 2-0163

DOWNYFLAKE DOUGHNUTS
Famous From Coast to Coast
403 SOUTH WARREN STREET

for Men and Women
429 SOUTH SALINA STREET

Life Insurance and Annuities
JOHN G. WINTSCH, C. L. U.
PHOENIX MUTUAL LIFE INS. CO.
of
HARTFORD, CONN.
822 Chimes Building Tel. 3-8187

TROY

Miss Jane M. Bennett
Feyl's Hat Shop
Hats from $3.50 up
5 TIMES BUILDING

UTICA

The LINEN SHOPPE
R. A. TEFFT
Dresses Millinery
324 Square Street
Phone 4-1913 *Open Evenings*

GENERAL ELECTRIC
Refrigerators, Radios, Washers, Cleaners, Ironers, Ranges
Sales and Repair Service
SCHWENDERS
201-205 Columbia Street Ph. 2-5139
252 Genesee Street Ph. 2-8222

LONGINES and HAMILTON WATCHES
The Ideal Christmas Gifts
W. B. WILCOX CO.
248 GENESEE ST. PHONE 2-0018

BAKER
the Florist
Seasonable Flowers
Established 46 Years
309 CORNELIA ST. } Phones 4-3175
208 GENESEE ST. }

"Known for Great Value-Giving"
Fall and Winter Showing of
Dresses, Coats, Suits and Millinery
Famous
Bleecker St at Charlotte

DAIRY PRODUCTS
Pure, Wholesome and Fresh From
"Utica's Cleanest Plant"
GRAFFENBURG DAIRY
OWEN BROS.
TEL. 2-4189 1125 CONKLING AVE.

NEW YORK

UTICA
(Continued)

Year-End Clearance
It's Here! Wells' Year-End Clearance of Coats, Dresses, Shoes, Millinery and Corsets. An event many have been waiting for. Drastic reductions will prevail. See local papers for full details—then come, take advantage of the savings!
J. B. Wells & Son Co.

The Fashion Center of Utica
D. PRICE & CO.
MODERN FASHIONS
for
MODERN WOMEN
Genesee at Devereaux

ACME COAL CO.
STANLEY THEATER BUILDING
Retailers of
ACME ANTHRACITE (Sand Flotation Cleaned Hard Coal)
NIAGARA HUDSON COKE
Tel. 2-2168 Modern Downtown Office

WHITE PLAINS

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call White Plains 8822, where a bureau of local and national advertising is maintained from 9 to 11 daily, except Saturday.
Look for New York Display Advertising in the News Section.

BRUSSEL'S FOOD MARKET Inc.
For Your New Year's Celebration
- SALTED NUTS
- COLD CUTS
- CLICQUOT CLUB GINGER ALE

"Quality Foods for the Table"
15 Mamaroneck Ave. Tel. W. P. 10200
FREE DELIVERY SERVICE

The New 1936
DE SOTO
NOW ON DISPLAY

Motor Associates, Inc.
76 South Lexington Avenue
Phone WHITE PLAINS 9710
Open Evenings
American-Amoco Gas

Semi-Annual Sale
Your Christmas check buys double its value this month at Schulman's. All of our fine winter coats, dresses, etc., are on sale at considerable reductions to make room for our exquisite new Cruise Clothes.
L. A. Schulman
White Plains, N. Y.
122 Mamaroneck Avenue

119 PURE WOOL
OVERCOATS
Sizes 34 to 44
Values to $30. All at the one price— $21.95
STONE'S CLOTHES SHOP
199 MAIN STREET, WHITE PLAINS

J. J. FOLEY
COAL COMPANY
Coal and Wood
GREEN PLACE
(Near Westchester Avenue)
PHONE WHITE PLAINS 832

ELSA MAY BEAUTY SALON

If your hair isn't becoming to you, you should be coming to us!
BEAUTY SERVICE 50c
PERMANENTS $5 up
201 S. LEXINGTON AVE Tel. 10463, W. P.
"Patronized by Particular People"

LA DEBUTANTE
features the appropriate
Dinner and Evening Dresses and Wraps to make New Year's Eve a bigger success.
LA DEBUTANTE
171 MAMARONECK AVENUE

YONKERS

NEW SYSTEM LAUNDRY
"Certified" LAUNDRY and DRY CLEANING SERVICE
CURTAIN and BLANKET SPECIALISTS
- - Phones - -
Yonkers 8800 Enterprise 7002
Beverly 8800 Kingsbridge 6-8800

THE EMPIRE MARKET
CHAS. PROBST, Prop.

Choice Meat, Poultry
PHONES 4726—1096 32 LAWRENCE ST.

PIERPOINT'S MARKET
119 New Main Street
Tel. Yonkers 2575-2576
The BEST in MEAT - FISH and POULTRY
Ask about our Specials Wed., Fri., and Sat.

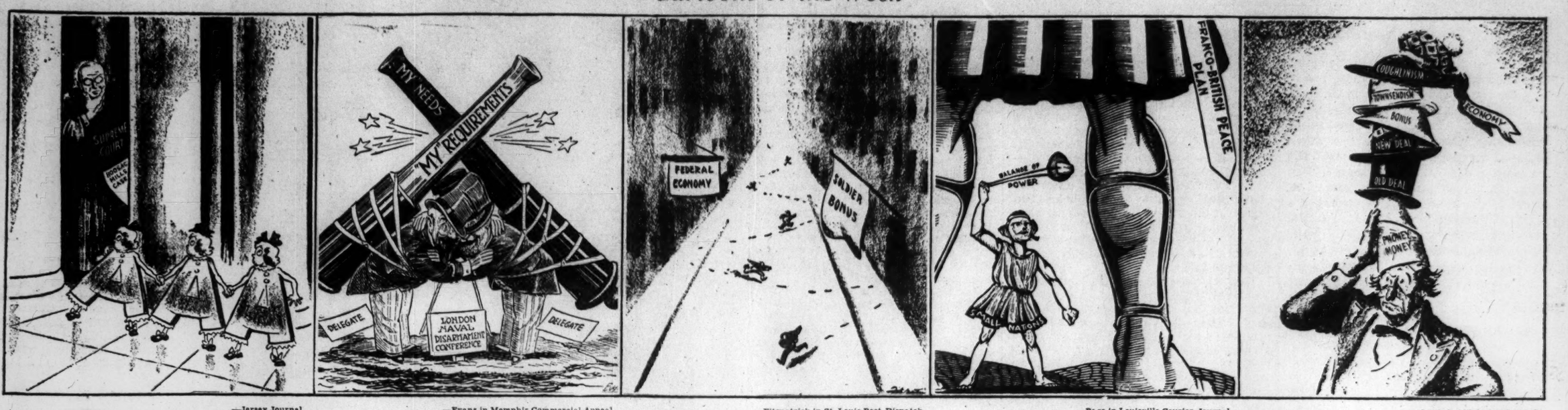
JANUARY CLEARANCE
1/3 TO 1/2 OFF
Former Low Prices
The Fashion Shop
10 MAIN STREET

NEVER forget: The higher we soar, the smaller do we appear to those who cannot fly.—NIETZSCHE.

Daily Features

MAN has always humor enough to make merry with what he cannot help.
—GOETHE

Cartoons of the Week



—Jersey Journal
Problem Children

—Evans in Memphis Commercial Appeal
When the "Big Guns" Get Together

—Fitzpatrick in St. Louis Post-Dispatch
The Candidates Are Working Both Sides of the Streets Again

—Page in Louisville Courier-Journal
Little David

—Lewis in Milwaukee Journal
What the Well-Dressed Candidate Will Be Expected to Wear

Worth Knowing

FIRST WOMAN'S CLUB IN THE UNITED STATES WAS ORGANIZED IN MAY, 1857, AT SANDY SPRING, MARYLAND. IT STILL EXISTS UNDER THE ORIGINAL NAME OF "MUTUAL IMPROVEMENT ASS'N."

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

The Bible in Outline

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by CORALYN D. BEATLE

Old Testament

No. 32

D. From Death of Joshua to Call of Saul (con't).

2. The Fifteen Judges (con't).

Sixth servitude—Israel in bondage to the Philistines 40 years, Ju. 13:1; 14:3
Samson (Hebrew "Little Son")
Samson the fourteenth judge, 20 years, Ju. chs. 13-16
Son of Manoah, a Nazarite (line of Dan), Ju. 13:1-5
Marries a Philistine woman of Timnath, 14:1-4
Displays great strength with the lion, 14:5-6
Propounds a riddle, 14:12-17
Smites 30 men, 14:19
Turns foxes into the Philistine grain, 15:4-5
Permits them to bind him, and he snaps the bands, 15:12-14
Slew 1000 with a jaw bone, 15:15-16
Carries away doors of the Gates of Gaza, 16:1-3
Delilah tempts and betrays him, 16:4-20
After several attempts Philistines overcome him and put out his eyes, 16:18-21
He grinds in the prison, 16:21
Brought out to make sport, he pulls down pillars of the temple and slays a multitude, 16:23-30
Death and burial, 16:30-31

(To Be Continued Daily)

In Lighter Vein

Generous

The young bride was extolling the virtues of her husband to a friend.

"George is just the most generous man in the world," she declared. "He gives me everything credit can buy."—*Pearson's.*

Aha!

"Ah, Egbert, Marie said she dreamed last night she danced with you—"

"You thrill me!"

"—and then woke up to find her little brother pounding her feet with a mallet!"

—Sydney Bulletin

"Now that you've signed the lease, I should like you to meet my partner. He'll collect the rent."

To the Head of the Class

Teacher: "Willie, what are octopuses?"

Willie (fresh from geometry class): "Eight cats, teacher."

Sh-h!!

"Mother," asked little Willie, when there were guests to dinner, "will the dessert not be good for me, or is there enough to go around?"

Guess Again

6

Check (√) Yes or No

(Seven Out of 10 Is a Good Score)

1. May "philologist" be correctly defined as "a stamp collector," "a lover of wisdom," or "a benefactor"? (*Yes..... No.....*)

2. Does Jerusalem lie west of the Dead Sea? (*Yes..... No.....*)

3. Did Shakespeare write "The Passionate Pilgrim"? (*Yes..... No.....*)

4. Is French Guiana in Africa? (*Yes..... No.....*)

5. Is French Guinea in South America? (*Yes..... No.....*)

6. Was Aaron Moses' brother? (*Yes..... No.....*)

7. Are any of the following words correctly spelled: batallion, guage, accomodate? (*Yes..... No.....*)

8. Are "perspicacity" and "acuteness" synonyms? (*Yes..... No.....*)

9. Is the table or chair an older article of furniture than the bed? (*Yes..... No.....*)

10. Will keeping a piano open cause the keys to turn yellow? (*Yes..... No.....*)

[Answers Appear on This Page]

What They Say

Its Interest

"While very humble in deciding whether a book is good or bad, I am very arrogant about whether it interests me or not."—*James Hilton.*

Have You Noticed?

"The only thing that doesn't grow smaller when it is contracted is a debt."—*Hershel Deutsch.*

Comedy

"The basis of comedy is the incongruous or inappropriate." — *John Mason Brown.*

Wages

"People cannot be paid merely for living; rather only for earning a living."—*Roger W. Babson.*

Character

"Character is the evidence of our relation to God."—*Ruth Arnold Owen.*

Go Together

"A civilization cannot progress without criticism."—*George Bernard Shaw.*

Vocations

Ideas That Have Brought Supply

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

Stenciling

AFTER being left with two children to support, I tried several things to earn enough to meet expenses. I had my little home, which was clear, but very little cash to spend.

Since I liked to draw and paint I decided to try stenciling pillow tops. I had the oil paints and brushes so purchased heavy crash toweling for the pillow tops, used gasoline to thin the paints, as this would evaporate quickly and was inexpensive. I stenciled flowers, and various designs and borders on this crash, then made it up into pretty pillow tops, which I readily sold to my friends and neighbors.

These pillow tops were so well liked that I was asked to stencil curtains, and by using my stencil patterns I could add borders of flowers to curtains made of unbleached muslin, in a very effective way. This work brought in a good profit.—L. B. F.

Daily Anecdote

What It Was Worth

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

AT AN art exhibition in Paris, the middle of the last century, was a statue of Penelope that won for its sculptor an award of 4000 francs. The Duke de Luynes, who did much to encourage art and artists, approached the sculptor. "Monsieur," he said, "for how much will you sell your statue?"

"I cannot give it for less than 8000 francs," was the reply.

"Then, monsieur, you will not sell it to me."

"It has cost me much labor."

"Undoubtedly, monsieur; and as I wish to pay you its value, I shall not purchase it for 8000 francs."

"But, M. le Duc, I do not understand . . ."

"It is my last word. I shall not purchase it at 8000 francs."

"You give it up, then?"

"By no means. If you will only let me name the price, the bargain is concluded."

"Well, what say you?"

"I offer you 12,000 francs for it, if that suits you."

It is quite needless to add that the sale was consummated.

'Twas the Day After Christmas Eve

A Bountiful Supply of Gifts Being Tested by Two Happy Boys. The Scene Was Recorded for the Monitor Camera Club by Frank S. Wilton, Huntington Park, Calif.

Brevities

Milwaukee Journal: The 200-inch telescope mirror nears completion. That it will be used for something constructive and not mere flaw finding is the hope of one and all.

San Francisco Chronicle: What's nicer, after a fairly thick day in an office, than to get out in the crisp evening air and boondoggle a few leaves?

Parliamentary Practice

Question Box

Questions Addressed to This Department Will Be Answered by Arthur T. Lewis, Author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified."

Taking Office

Question: An assembly whose by-laws do not state when officers-elect shall take office, but acknowledge Robert's Rules of Order as governing their parliamentary method, voted that such officers should take office some three weeks after election. Was such action legal? It was protested at the time. If illegal, what is the proper next step?

Answer: From the question, it is assumed that Robert's Rules of Order is specified in the bylaws as governing in all cases not otherwise covered in the bylaws. This virtually makes Robert's Rules of Order part of the bylaws. On Page 264, Robert says: "An officer-elect takes possession of his office immediately unless the rules specify the time." It is worth noting also that the very next sentence reads: "In most societies it is necessary that this time be clearly designated."

The motion that officers take office three weeks after election, if an ordinary motion adopted by majority vote, would not have the rank of a bylaw; and since it conflicts with the above-stated rule in Robert's, it would be illegal and should be so declared as soon as its illegality is recognized. If the three weeks' time is not up, the newly elected officers should take office. If the three weeks' time has passed, there is nothing to be done with respect to that particular election, since a correction cannot be made retroactive.

If the members wish a three weeks' interval between election and taking office, a bylaw covering the point should be drafted, presented, and voted upon, in conformity to the rules relating to amendments to the bylaws.

For the Scrapbook

Truth

Truth is a gem that is found at a great depth; whilst on the surface of this world all things are weighed by the false scale of custom.—*Byron.*

Warning

Every base occupation makes one sharp in its practice and dull in every other.—*Sir Philip Sidney.*

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

"Who" or "whom" (L. T.) — The correspondent writes:

Please tell me which of these two questions is correct:

1. "Who were you with?"
2. "Whom were you with?"

Despite the many and increasing capitulations to those who don't know grammar, and are proud of it, there are left some valiant sticklers for what they know to be right whom we can join in standing for No. 2. "You" is the subject, "were" is the verb, and "whom" is the object of the preposition "with."

Those who would say, "Who were you with?" should be consistent and say: "You were with she," "He saw they," "She loves he," etc. Of course, this would be only half doing it; for, if they would make their objectives nominatives, they might as well go the whole hog and make their nominatives objectives ("Whom sees who," "Them sees they," etc.).

But, seriously, the alleged greater ease which motivates questions such as No. 1 is really due to the fact that most English sentences conform to this order: subject, verb, object. But when we put the object first, we don't change its case.

Some argue, and with a vehemence worthy of a better cause, that "Who were you with?" is really an abridgement of "Who was it you were with?" But we still contend that the person who knows enough to say "With whom were you?" and "You were with whom?" should be consistent enough to say, "Whom were you with?"

Student (L. B.)—The correspondent reports hearing this word pronounced *stoo'-dunt!*

It is, of course, pronounced *stu'-dent* (*u* long, *e* clipped-short).

Guess Again Answers (6)

1. No. A "philologist" is a linguistic student.
2. Yes.
3. Yes.
4. No; in South America.
5. No; in Africa.
6. Yes.
7. No. They should be "battalion" (think of "battle"), "gauge," and "accommodate."
8. Yes.
9. No. The bed is our oldest article of furniture.
10. No; it will keep them white.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

The Generous Receiver

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Springfield, Mass.

MRS. M—— is a very generous woman, who never looks for any return for her many kindnesses, beyond her own joy in giving. It is pleasant to learn, however, that on one occasion the one who received was of an equal generosity.

Mrs. M—— had two small daughters who rapidly outgrew clothing, which usually remained in excellent shape. She asked her friends for the names of any persons who might need girls' clothing. Two names were given to her, one belonging to a local woman, another being Mrs. W——, who lived on a small dairy farm.

Soon two delightful boxes were dispatched to the two addresses. It is interesting to note the manner in which they were received:

The first woman sent a message of thanks, with no mention made of the lovely garments. Mrs. W—— received hers with an overflowing heart, and shared her joy with Mrs. M——. She sent snapshots to Mrs. M—— showing her own daughters wearing the little coats they were so happy to have. She mentioned each article interestingly, telling "how cute a certain sweater looked on Mary," or "how well a certain color became Celia."

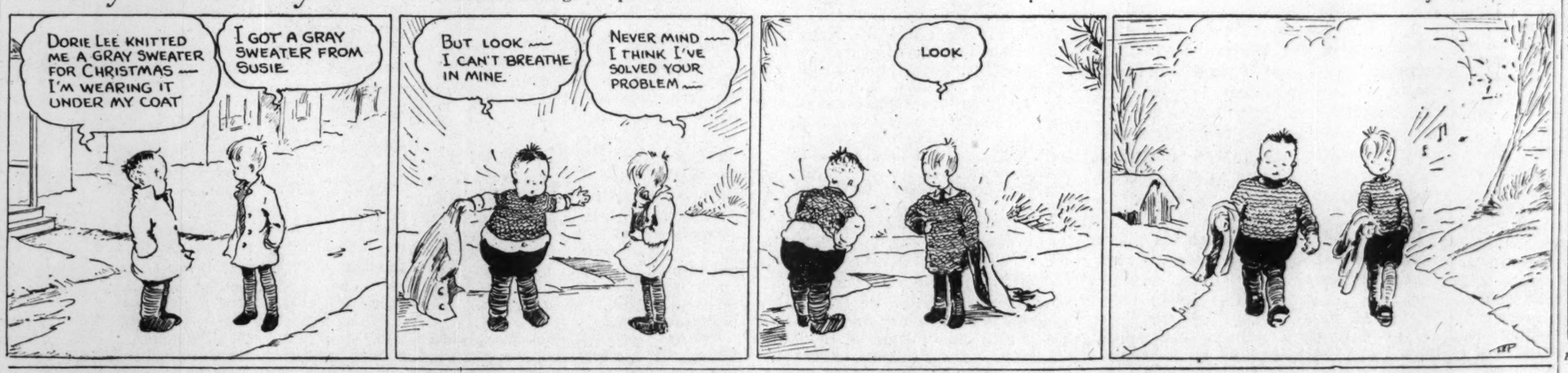
Mrs. W—— went on to say that she would like to do something for Mrs. M——, but had nothing to share but her farm home and her motherly care. Therefore she suggested that it might be a convenience sometime for Mrs. M—— to leave her children at the farm for a short visit.

The following summer, Mr. M—— had to attend a business convention for three days in Boston. He was eager to have his wife accompany him. It was then that the M—— children visited at the dairy farm, having a delightful time, and freeing their mother of all care.

Truly, it is more blessed to give than to receive, and there are some persons who, even in the moment of receiving, are impelled to give beautifully.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*The Exchange Department*

By LE PELLEY

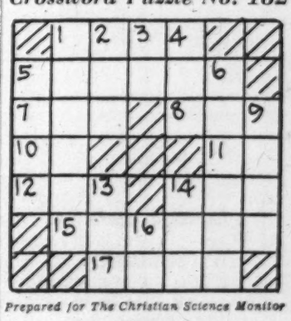

DORIE LEE KNITTED ME A GRAY SWEATER FOR CHRISTMAS — I'M WEARING IT UNDER MY COAT
I GOT A GRAY SWEATER FROM SUSIE
BUT LOOK — I CAN'T BREATHE IN MINE
NEVER MIND — I THINK I'VE SOLVED YOUR PROBLEM —
LOOK

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*They Meant Well, Anyway*

By CARMACK

Well, Christmas is over and I'm sort of glad of it —
That package ol' Jerry and I found and gave to the Boss —
Didn't turn out so well - It had the name of a lady over on Cedar Street on it!
And of course the Boss said he'd have to turn it over to her —
Wow! Did we feel like two cents!

Crossword Puzzle No. 182



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Across

1. Small body of water
5. Loiter
7. Metal
8. Anarchist
10. Sun-god
11. Therefore
12. Greek letter
14. Little island
15. Antelopes
17. Inhabit

Down

1. Sea-robber
2. Unit
3. King of Bashan
4. Gaelic god
5. Learning
6. Live
9. Small marks
13. Priest's vestment
14. Conjunction
16. Sloth

[The Solution Will Be Found Elsewhere]

Whither?

I VALUE and trust those who love and praise my aspiration rather than my performance. If you would not stop to look at me, but look whither I am looking, and farther, then my education could not dispense with your company.—*Thoreau.*

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1935 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Neutrality—a Question Mark

THE road to war is paved with neutral intentions. For the American people this is a thrice-discovered fact. In 1798-99, in 1812, in 1917, neutrality foundered in gun-shocked waters because of inadequate measures for its protection, but still more certainly because of the conception of neutral rights as including the right to trade on war. The earliest of these conflicts was in one respect the most up-to-date: It was undeclared. It is interesting for another reason: This naval scrimmage illustrates how highly explosive the ingredients of old-fashioned neutrality were. This war was fought against France, the nation which had helped the United States to win its independence only a few years earlier.

If war in those days had been the all-enmeshing octopus of destruction that it has since become, that lesson, and certainly the schooling of 1812, would have written a forceful chapter in America's textbook on neutrality. But it took 1917 to do that. In that year the practical impossibility of remaining neutral while insisting on worldwide trading rights was written in the blood of thousands of American soldiers and is today so widely recognized as to make neutrality legislation perhaps the most generally discussed of all subjects to be tackled in the next session of Congress.

To tighten the neutrality laws which were adopted in a hurried compromise toward the close of the last session, and the inadequacy of which has been repeatedly pointed out in the Monitor's columns, the National Peace Conference has redrafted the act. Its revisions are to be proposed to Congress as a basis for a much-needed new law to take the place of the compromise legislation which expires in February.

In many respects the revisions offer important improvements on the old law. They would give the President power to extend the embargo list to include all essential war matériel, including raw products, which belligerents might attempt to purchase in the United States. They would place more stringent restrictions on travel and shipping, and suggest reimbursement of ship owners and others who might be penalized by embargoes. And they call for a congressional request to the President to consummate treaties with other nations to take care of the many international concerns which—interestingly enough—insist on arising along the road to isolation.

The request for international treaties is, however, one of the most realistic features of this new neutrality plan. It marks a trend of thinking that could profitably be carried forward. The Monitor questions whether a mere selfish neutrality policy will ever be workable, and the further the study of neutrality's requirements proceeds, the more evident become the difficulties. The Italo-Ethiopian conflict has shown weaknesses in such a policy. But this war, restricted up to now to local dimensions, is no real test of neutrality. In any general war even the most wisely conceived measures for neutrality probably would fail.

This is not defeatism. It is simply a facing of those facts which are already apparent. The sacrifices which neutrality in a general war would impose on American trade and industry might easily be greater than would be tolerated. The difficulty of restraining profit-seekers from trading on a two-cylinder African war should indicate what measures would be necessary to prevent traders from risking American neutrality for the much bigger profits in a modern sixteen-cylinder affair.

The proposals for a redraft of the existing neutrality law fall short, as must all strictly neutrality measures, of providing for all contingencies which would arise in a major emergency. But they would allow the President to exercise his discretion in some matters and modify the mandatory feature which requires that embargoes be applied to all belligerents alike, regardless of whether one or more of them are violators of the Kellogg Pact, to which the United States is a signatory.

Actually, of course, strict neutrality is inconsistent with that pact. And the Monitor believes the American people will not be content with a neutrality that allows lawbreakers as much consideration as it gives to those who are trying to sustain law. Moreover, when the cost of keeping out of war through aloof—and really watertight—neutrality is known, it will be seen that though this cost is less than the cost of getting into war, it is still greater than the cost of co-operation with a collective system to keep war out of the world.

Neutrality is not enough. But if in the present temper of Congress it is all that can be had, then every provision to make it sound demands serious consideration. The United States has never yet had neutrality legislation worthy of the name. Perhaps it never will. But if it insists on trying neutrality before co-operation, then it should see that it does not ignore the demands both of facts and of justice.

Rufus Steele

RUFUS STEELE took the side of progress. Others might see obstacles in the path, might laboriously weigh the chances of defeat; this son of California pioneers saw always the promised land. The very heading which he selected for his column in The Christian Science Monitor expressed his attitude. No one ever expected him to have the nations marching backward. Forward, was ever the word. This was much more than a cheery disposition; it was a happy instinct for underlying realities, a recognition that progress is the law. He sensed the predominance of good, of intelligence and of kindness in the world.

Of course, our friend had a genius for friendship. The ability to see the best in men gave him a key to hearts. His happy informality knew no barriers. Recently he sent this message to Monitor associates: "If you fellows meant to put hope and confidence and expectation and triumph into somebody, you adopted the efficacious way." Rufus Steele always knew how to put hope and triumph into his fellows. And into his interpretation of public affairs. The inspiration, the different, daring phrase was never lacking to illumine "The March of the Nations."

A long service to journalism beginning with small newspapers in California and going on to the Chronicle and the Call in San Francisco, and extending into free lancing, teaching at the University of Miami, work for the best magazines and the writing of several books seemed to him chiefly a record of friendships. His work on the Monitor meant most to him as an opportunity for wider, warmer contacts—and for effective, quickening strokes on the side of progress. Such qualities, such purposes must march on.

The Day After

THE joyful anticipation of the eve before Christmas and the glad reunions of the Day itself have passed with other happy memories into that which has gone before. Somehow the day after lends itself to quiet reflection. And in the recesses of silent thought there stir uneasily recollections of things that were better left undone.

For instance: The giving by school children of presents to teachers. In an earlier period when the little red schoolhouse was the fount of instruction for the large majority of American children, the custom was a pleasant one. Because it was natural and not onerous. Natural because the teacher was frequently in friendly intimacy with the community. Not onerous because a single teacher usually taught the young idea how to shoot, and a jar of homemade preserve or a pair of knitted mittens was a little labor of love for housewives and a useful gift to a teacher whose stipend was always small.

In the large central schools of today the intimate relationship between teachers and parents is necessarily less marked. And there are many teachers, instead of one. Gifts to teacher, however modest, may become a very real burden in homes of slender financial resources with several children, each of them buying presents for four or five teachers. And much mental suffering may and does ensue to children whose parents are unable to meet the condition.

It is just a case of a once pleasant custom that, in a more complex time, often becomes unnatural and strained. In such circumstances nobody would wish its continuance.

Samuel Butler—Children's Friend

OF THE two chief literary centenaries of the latter months of 1935, young people of the Western World may remember with appreciation that of Mark Twain, who wrote "Tom Sawyer" and "Huckleberry Finn." Few or none, probably, spare a thought for the hero of the other, Samuel Butler, who composed hardly a line calculated to satisfy their normal youthful taste. Yet he did them a service.

Butler expected fame from his many works on evolution, and sociology, but his reputation today rests almost entirely upon his autobiographical novel, "The Way of All Flesh," which tells the story of his unhappy childhood and youth, bullied and frightened by an unsympathetic and stern parent. His father, a well-meaning clergyman according to his own lights, brought up his son in the temper of a small book which warned parents, "Break your child's will first, or he will assuredly break yours." The misery and frustration that dogged young Butler's footsteps all through his early years can be easily imagined.

In the Victorian era there were, of course, multitudes of kind and gentle parents, just as there are today. But it is true to say that in the typical Victorian home there was far more of the spirit of unquestioning subordination than of the happy comradeship characteristic of most contemporary households. This increase in freedom was aided no doubt by the powerful impression produced by Butler's novel. To the Butlers of the literary world children thus owe more than they may sometimes imagine.

Retreat From Utopia

Book News of the Day

NEW TRENDS IN SOCIALISM, edited by G. E. G. Catlin (London: Lovat Dickson, 5s.) may be regarded as a counterblast to the publications of the Socialist League and various left-wing labor groups in England. It represents the present attitude of the younger people—all are under fifty and some are under twenty-five—who hold the key positions in the orthodox labor organizations of Great Britain and who will soon be in command of the party. Already they mold opinion through their command of the research and publication departments. Their opinions are therefore to be taken seriously into account in estimating the intentions and prospects of the labor movement in Great Britain.

Two main tendencies are visible. There is, firstly, in almost every essay a reference to the decay of English liberalism and to the position of the Labor Party as its heir. Gladstone accordingly gets more veneration than Marx, and the latter and his followers take some very hard knocks from those who have had to face the facts of English political life. In particular, Marx's analysis of the middle-class situation is derisively dismissed by several writers, and his economics manhandled without mercy by Mr. Douglas Jay. It is refreshing to find Marx quoted in support of the thesis, amply borne out by history, that the trades unions cannot be expected to lead the advance to Socialism, though they do and must provide the organization and backing which make that advance possible.

The second noticeable general tendency is the readiness of these writers to face facts which have been almost universally shirked by social democracy in all countries. The first of these is that in a moment of crisis the electors will not trust doctrinaires, and further that they are not to be attracted by a vision of Utopia which has no reference to life as it is lived today. The treatment of foreign affairs by Mr. R. H. S. Crossman is particularly courageous in this respect, but the essay which deserves the widest publicity is that on "The Strategy of Victory," by Mr. W. Milne Bailey. His attack on the catastrophic approach, the theory of social change which may be described as the romantic school and is typified by the Communists and the Socialist League, is striking and forcible. Moreover, the positive sections of this and other essays are sufficiently bold and precise to dispose of the suspicion with which is associated the name of "gradualism." There can hardly have been a less academic volume published by the left wing in Great Britain, and most of the essays also bear the stamp of professional competence.

This book is obviously aimed at the middle class of Great Britain, and makes for the first time an intelligible appeal to them as the heirs of liberalism and the deciding force in British politics.

A. M. W.

New Instructions

Campus Followers

SHE had heard me speak that morning in chapel, she said, and wanted to verify a quotation I had used. I gave it to her and then, as we walked together across the campus, I in turn began asking her questions.

She came, she told me, from far back in the hills and in her childhood had done all sorts of hard work. "I wish I had five cents for every time I've followed a plow or harrow or harnessed a mule." She was now in her senior year. A position waited her at graduation. She could not say enough in praise of her college and "I only hope I can live long enough to make up to Mr. and Mrs. Ward for all they have done for me."

I knew Mr. Ward, a retired business man in his sixties, and, later in the day encountering him, I mentioned the girl and what she said to me.

"Glow is a fine child, isn't she?" he exclaimed. "But," he added, "it's all nonsense about what we've done for her. We've had value received for everything.

"I used to think," he went on reminiscently, "that, after my own children were educated, some day I would take on another one—or two; find out from President Eaton here what it cost and send him a check. Well, I put it off, as one does such things, and the depression came and I couldn't. I even had to close up shop to save the little I had left. Finally, when the business was all neatly folded up, Mary and I came here, bought a little house—settled down.

* * *

"But that's no bid for sympathy. From the beginning, we liked it here. I was always bookish—too bookish, I expect, for a businessman; and here I could do some of the bookish things I had dreamed about. We got in on all sorts of lectures and concerts, too. I tell Mary we're campus followers. Mary loves flowers, housework, such things, but we saw pretty soon she would need help and a mountain teacher told us, 'I have exactly the girl you want.' Well—she *had*.

"You have read, of course, of how fine, old American families have been pocketed in these hills of ours. That is the sort of stock that Glow comes from. Just as an instance: she was away from home when Mary's letter came but her mother knew from what the teacher had told her that it meant the chance of 'schooling' and walked eight miles to take it to her!

"I never knew a girl so quiet. Our own never were—they said plenty. Why, we never found out she was homesick (that was only right at the very first) until one of the other girls told us. Her pay was so little I'm ashamed to tell you about that—except that there is here a regular 'student rate.' She was good in her studies—not brilliant but steady, dependable; and just the help Mary needed. Strong, capable! A comfortable youngster to have around too; never the least forward or presuming, and never the least servile.

* * *

"She *fitted*, and the things Mary did for her, like getting her clothes fixed up each year, she really enjoyed doing. We did not realize, when we came here, that we were going to miss our intimate contacts with young people, but we did—until Glow came.

"Money to see her through? Well, *we* did not furnish it, I know that, whatever she may have said. We did of course do some little things for her; for instance, Mary *planned* for her and Mary's a good planner. Then once my brother stopped off on a business trip, saw Glow and liked the child, and sent me a check to give to her. But this college was built for poor students and Glow has never been anything but poor. She knows how to make every cent count. It's her work and energy. She doesn't owe us a single thing.

"Gratitude? Well, in a sense, perhaps but no more than we owe *her*. You can understand that—the joy it has been to us to have her in our home and see her grow from an awkward, self-conscious country girl into a strong, self-reliant, capable young woman. Talk about working with God raising flowers in a garden—! That's all right, of course, but it doesn't compare with helping God to 'raise' young people. And once I would have been satisfied just to write a check and let Eaton and his teachers do it!

"When she graduates? Oh, that's all fixed up. When Glow graduates, a cousin of hers is coming to take her place.

"No, no, we're not 'examples' to any one. But, when you get back to your people, you can tell them, if you want to, about the fun we are having and that they can have just as much, if they will just move to some college town and do likewise."

F. H.

North . . South . . East . . West

We Have Them Always With Us

By Frank L. Perrin

THOUGHTFUL persons everywhere may well pause in the midst of the gay holiday season and look about them. We all are prone to forget that always there are with us those upon whom few blessings have fallen and who, while others make merry and are glad, grope in the twilight or in the utter darkness of despair. These for whom we now should be concerned are not those who have been first to place their names upon relief rolls and the last to be willing to forgo public bounty. The submerged poor, those who cling desperately to the border line of independent respectability, are the ones who must be sought out and be in some measure made happier and more comfortable.

I do not believe that the prosperous and measurably affluent of any country are consciously careless or indifferent regarding the welfare of their neighbors. Community chests swell with the bounty provided by the generous and humane. Municipal Christmas trees are loaded down with gifts. The tambourines insinuatingly held out at street corners by Salvation Army workers jingle with the dimes and pennies of hurrying pedestrians. In the churches and in the parks, groups gather and sing inspiring carols and hymns. The gay procession marches on.

* * *

In a large Atlantic seaboard city an appeal was made a day or two ago in behalf of a large number of transients and casual or careless tourists whose precarious bounty has been cut off by new federal and state restrictions. The impulse behind such an appeal is generous and in every sense commendable. The plight of these itinerants is deplorable at all times, but especially in winter. But for the most part these mobile tourists are resourceful and reasonably independent. Most of them are hardy and cheerful in adversity. They seek adventure and usually find it, I imagine, often in too great abundance.

But in that same city, and in yours and mine, there are dozens or scores of those whose pride precludes the display or even the admission of poverty and need. I once was inclined to believe that those who are sometimes carelessly referred to as the "proud poor" were not deserving of much sympathy or more than casual consideration. I have come to a better and a more understanding realization of their point of view. The winnowing and separating processes which have been going on since the economic upset of a few years ago have added a new light to an old and somewhat familiar picture.

I no longer close my eyes lest I seem to see those among the poor and distressed who would fall under the heading of the proud poor. Perhaps they, and we, and everybody might be classed as proud. Certainly all are justly proud, not perhaps of our own popularity or our own possessions, but of that inalienable and indestructible heritage of family, or country, or worthy accomplishment, recorded or unrecorded. Why does not the distress signal fly from the windows or doorways of the homes where the humbly proud eke out a precarious existence? Those in whom there remains the vital spark of enduring courage which always has and always will resuscitate the weak, the despondent and the faltering can answer the question.

* * *

It is not pride that stands in the way and bars the door to him who would go out to appeal to neighbors and friends for aid. It is, mistakenly or reasonably, a courageous and almost defiant reliance upon those attributes which have, for generations, inspired, bulwarked and made unconquerable in adversity, the sons and daughters of an ascending and progressive race.

But some have halted by the wayside. The march has been long and the way tortuous. Many of those who have been compelled to undertake the adventure have become inured to adversity but not to dependence. It is they who now, perhaps more than ever in their experiences or in ours, need a ministering and kindly hand guided by a generous and not too inquisitive thought. Such giving as that now so greatly needed cannot be organized or publicized. Even the left hand need not know what the right hand does in opening doors and giving unobtrusive aid.

And those who give, freely and unostentatiously, are blessed even while they give. We do not look for returns and rewards from the sources created by our benefactions. But blessings do come, as a friend once so truly observed, through the very hole we make in giving. And we sing with new understanding and with fresh joy the song which begins, "True, the heart grows rich in giving."

The Wide Horizon

Danger Unites Italy

By Paul Cremona

ROME

ITALY in danger has become Italy united. What was to have been a pure and simple campaign of an exclusively colonial nature in East Africa, with a clearly defined goal, has been raised to the height of a war of national independence. This is just the reason why the Italian people, who at first were openly indifferent and looked with tepid enthusiasm to the African adventure, conceived and willed by Benito Mussolini, today appear to be unconditionally backing the Duce in his imperialistic enterprise and are bearing the hardest sacrifices in order to bring it to a successful conclusion.

All Italians, irrespective of their political views, are now persuaded that their country is deeply involved in an undertaking where everything is at stake—the prestige and honor of the nation, its political future and economic well-being, its prospects for many years to come. If Italy should be defeated in Ethiopia, or if the material advantages which she hopes to be able to extract from an Ethiopia in her possession should not be realized, the country would not only lose at one blow many of the gains which had been realized by immense efforts under the Fascist regime, but, exhausted by the tremendous strain imposed upon it, would find itself in a pit from which it would be unable to emerge for a very long period.

This is just where the difference lies between the present Italian colonial undertaking and the similar enterprises carried out by other great nations in the past. While a colonial enterprise which ended badly did not have, in other times, too disastrous consequences for the country which undertook it, the failure of the Italian colonial effort in East Africa would bring with it the ruin of the whole Fascist state.

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Behind the screen of the Ethiopian question and beyond the long-felt need of colonial expansion, Fascist intellectuals see a much wider problem, which the Duce is anxious to solve—the accomplishment of Italian independence in the Mediterranean. According to this very representative section of Fascist public opinion, the Italian campaign in Ethiopia is a new chapter, possibly the last one, in the historical continuation of the Italian Risorgimento.

The positions which Italy wishes to reach in Ethiopia, as Signor Giuseppe Bottai, Governor of Rome and former Minister for Corporations, today a volunteer in East Africa, recently affirmed in an article written from the front, are simply preliminary steps for future action, the inference being that Italy is out to reach other positions in Europe and outside Europe. It is the Fascist idea, with all that it implies in the world's political, social and economic evolution, which, through Ethiopia, is striving to assert itself in the world. This mentality, we are assured, would seem to be widely diffused among the troops and Black Shirts forming the Italian expeditionary force in East Africa. It is the driving force behind Italian expansion. British, or rather European, opposition to the Italian colonial enterprise in Africa has prevented the conflict from being localized in place or restricted in time. Behind the proper Italo-Ethiopian conflict, Fascists see a European conflict standing out in bold relief, crystallized, but not solved, by the peace treaties.

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Whatever displacement of forces may occur, in the near future, between Italy and Ethiopia as a result of the war in East Africa, it is bound to have a distinct reaction outside the restricted area where the actual war is now taking place. If the Italo-Ethiopian war, as the Fascist intellectuals argue, had been allowed to follow its natural course and to develop in an atmosphere of "understanding" and "benevolent neutrality" on the part of European nations, it would have been only a belated remedy for the unjust treatment received by Italy at Versailles. In a certain sense, it could also have been considered as part of the historical aftermath of the World War, of which it could have been regarded as a logical outcome. But owing to combined European opposition to the Fascist enterprise, things have gone differently.

British opposition to Italy's colonial aspirations in East Africa has brought Italy face to face again with the problems left unsolved at Versailles. The British attitude, writes Signor Bottai, "has determined a reaction which goes beyond, and must go beyond, the Ethiopian and contingent target, transforming itself into a reaction of long duration, systematic, methodical, against the present political map, colonial and noncolonial. This reaction can become, and will certainly become, excellent material for a revolutionary movement like Fascism, which is capable of giving to it, by means of the Fascist economic and social theories as well as a subversive impulse against the constituted international order." The true and proper problem of Italy is not the conquest of Ethiopia but the redemption of the Mediterranean—an economic redemption to be conquered defensively today and offensively tomorrow, and political redemption against "the foreigners" who still hold and master Italian islands and seas. This is how Fascist intellectuals view the Italo-Ethiopian conflict and its future developments. Is it surprising that the British should oppose such a Fascist conception of colonial expansion?